FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPEC PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON OIL, DOLLAR DECLINE

DW091030Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Oct 78 pp 165-173 DW

[Interview with Kuwaiti Oil Minister and chairman of OPEC Sheikh Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, despite several announcements OPEC has not hiked prices during the past 2 years and thus has contributed to the stabilization of the world economy. How long will prices remain stable?

As-Sabah: Not much longer. The loss in purchasing power we suffered as a result of the dollar devaluation and the inflation in the Western countries is considerable. I think we would do the world a favor if we raised prices, because this is the only way to prevent an increase in oil consumption in the long run. Since the reserves are limited an abrupt change would be inevitable then.

SPIEGEL: When would this change take place? When would the world economy be on the brink of collapse as a result of oil scarcity?

As-Sabah: In a few years.

SPIEGEL: At the moment it is the other way round: the oil supply is greater than the demand.

As-Sabah: But the demand is rapidly catching up.

SPIEGEL: At the moment experts are talking of an oil flood.

As-Sabah: Are they? There is no oil flood. Maybe there was something like that a year ago or half a year ago. But not today.

SPIEGEL: Have the OPEC countries throttled their production on purpose?

As-Sabah: We are trying to cover the world requirements. The requirements will increase more rapidly than we like.

SPIEGEL: During the first 6 months of this year the production of OPEC countries dropped by 8.6 percent, in Saudi Arabia even by more than 17 percent.

As-Sabah: Because we had simply produced and offered too much before.

SPIEGEL: Considering the market situation, could you hike prices at all or would the oil supply, which is still ample, foil such attempts?

As-Sabah: Naturally we could; we can hike prices even in the event of an excess supply, if we want. And I think we should do that, too, to compensate at least partially for the losses we have suffered as a result of inflation and the dollar devaluation.

SPIEGEL: By what percentage do you plan to increase prices?

As-Sabah: I will not give you any exact percentage figures, but it definitely will not be a small percentage.

SPIEGEL: In what order of magnitude?

As-Sabah: Our loss in purchasing power amounts to approximately 30 percent.

SPIEGEL: And you plan to hike the oil price by such a rate?

As-Sabah: No, probably nobody believes that. But it is just as definite that nobody will be satisfied with as small an increase rate as, say, 5 percent.

SPIEGEL: Do you assume that a price hike by more than 10 percent will be decided at the OPEC meeting in December? Saudi Arabia has already come out in favor of moderate price increases.

As-Sabah: No country will be in a position to advance reasonable arguments against a clear price increase. The dollar devaluations and inflation simply have been too great for that.

SPIEGEL: Is OPEC not running the risk that outside countries such as England, Mexico, or Norway confuse the price concept and prevent you from fixing prices at will?

As-Sabah: I can only speak on behalf of Kuwait, and there I have no worries. The quantities extracted in the North Sea or in Mexico are limited. These countries would not do themselves a favor if they stepped up their supply too rapidly. And therefore I do not believe they will. In any event, their quantities are not large enough to disturb the market lastingly.

SPIEGEL: But countries such as Mexico and even China have considerable reserves which may well be extracted soon.

As-Sabah: But they also have a considerable requirement of their own. Mexico, for example, is exporting less than a quarter million barrels a day (SPIEGEL footnote: This is the equivalent of about 2.7 percent of the 1977 exports of the biggest OPEC producer, Saudi Arabia) and like China, England has a great energy requirement, so exports will be limited.

SPIEGEL: You are facing the dilemma that an oil-price hike will unbalance the Americans' balance of trade even more, whereupon the problems of the dollar will aggravate further.

As-Sabah: The Americans produce as much as 40 to 50 percent of their requirements at home, so they would not be affected so much. The Germans practically do not extract any oil of their own at all--or I am wrong?

SPIEGEL: No, you are right; only, the American consumption is many times greater, and their imports have increased far more rapidly.

As-Sabah: The U.S. crude-oil imports exert only a minimal influence on the dollar. When President Carter was in Bonn for the world economic summit he admitted that oil is only one of several disturbing factors for the U.S. balance of payments. What really affects the dollar is not the oil price but the inflation rate in the United States, which is higher than in Germany, Japan, or Switzerland, for example. You were successful in combatting inflation; the Americans were not.

SPIEGEL: Granted, inflation is an important factor, but the oil deficits are just as significant. And any price hike for oil would be bound to increase the deficit.

As-Sabah: The U.S. deficit increases primarily when the United States does not contain its inflation, regardless of what we do with the oil price.

SPIEGEL: The dollar rate has been going down for years now. Why is it, really, that the OPEC countries, in calculating the oil price, insist on the U.S. currency as the legal tender? Would it not be better to replace it by a multitude of currencies, a so-called basket of currencies?

As-Sabah: This is a good question. We Kuwaitis have been advocating for quite some time now that these contemplations be seriously taken into consideration. I am sure this question will play an important role at our conference.

SPIEGEL: What objections have been decisive thus far?

As-Sabah: There were no decisive objections.

SPIEGEL: Saudi Arabia, after all, has already committed itself against this solution.

As-Sabah: The Saudis, too, can change their minds.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any reason to assume such a thing?

As-Sabah: No. But the dollar decline has become so chaotic, and the hope to halt it so threadbare, that we, the OPEC ministers, must draw our conclusions.

SPIEGEL: Let us revert once more to your assumption that you can easily enforce higher oil prices. To go by all experiences, slight surplus quantities are enough to disturb a market and push prices down. Do you believe that, considering the growing share of the non-OPEC countries in world mineral-oil production, price increases of, say, 15 percent can be enforced?

As-Sabah: If OPEC decides to increase its prices it can also enforce this price hike; no doubt about that. The quantities of the other countries do not play any role at all.

SPIEGEL: But their share is increasing.

As-Sabah: Let it increase. I think it is a good thing that they relieve us of part of our burden. If they want to have a greater market share, let them be my guest. But a lesson must be learned by all, namely, that higher prices benefit all.

SPIEGEL: The consumer states as well?

As-Sabah: Of course. Higher prices alone insure the energy supply on a long-term basis. It was only because we have drastically hiked prices since 1973 that the large investments in the North Sea oil became worthwhile.

SPIEGEL: And what about Iran? The shah needs a lot of money for his arms purchases. Is it not in his interest to sell as much oil as possible and thus to put up with a lower price-increase rate, if necessary?

As-Sabah: In the past 2 years the shah has not increased production. Worldwide demand for oil is increasing again, and every country wishing to export oil can have a fair share.

SPIEGEL: What are you answering to your Algerian collegague Sid Ahmed Ghozali who said a few months ago: "OPEC is dead, the Americans killed it."?

As-Sabah: That is an interesting point of view. The past 2 years were rather difficult for us, but it does not mean that our organization has been destroyed, or that it is unable to formulate and implement a joint policy.

The future will be much brighter anyway, and in the beginning of the eighties at the latest, demand for oil will be higher than the offer of oil. OPEC, therefore, will be able to make such decisions as solving the currency system easier than in past years.

SPIEGEL: It seems that a long road still is in the offing. Your Libyan colleague Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk regretted the weakness of OPEC a couple of weeks ago, saying that its inability to act was caused by the fact that some member countries are not really politically independent.

As-Sabah: I consider that as incorrect. Of course, we sometimes had strong differences of opinion in assessing the market. But these differences of opinion must not be attributed to political factors. In past years Libya did not find a majority for its opinion and its requests. That may change, the stronger market may make other OPEC states take the hard position of Libya.

SPIEGEL: You will not deny that there are amazing political differences of opinion within OPEC. Iran and Saudi Arabia are allies of America; Libya or Iraq are allies of the Soviet Union.

As-Sabah: These differences never seriously threatened the shaping of an opinion within OPEC. Take the year 1972, for instance. At that time relations between Iran and Iraq were very tense and almost on the verge of a conflict. And yet the oil ministers of Iran and Iraq cooperated most reasonably within OPEC. They always tried to keep politics out of OPEC discussions.

SPIEGEL: That political abstinence obviously is not applicable to third parties. Will you use oil in future as a political weapon, such as staging a new oil boycott as an answer to the consequences of Israeli-Egyptian peace efforts, for instance?

As-Sabah: We have never used oil as a political weapon.

SPIEGEL: Not even in 1973?

As-Sabah: Not even in 1973. We just curtailed production by 5 percent. We could have curtailed production much more. But we did not do that. The whole thing was merely supposed to be a warning. I cannot rule out the possibility that we will decide on similar warnings in future as well. We were not the first to use oil as a political instrument. The Americans did that before when they were putting some countries under pressure with their oil in the fifties.

SPIEGEL: Once more: Do you consider it feasible that OPEC, because of the Camp David results that are being strongly disapproved by most Arab countries, will outline its positions more clearly with the help of an oil boycott?

As-Sabah: I do not want to answer that question.

SPIEGEL: Let us get back to economic problems. A clear oil price increase would hit the still feeble situation of the world economy. Are you worried by that?

As-Sabah: Would a 10-percent increase, for instance, cause any damage?

SPIEGEL: Stable prices would be better.

As-Sabah: That may be correct with regard to the near future. Why did industrial countries increase their export prices in past years by much more than 10 or 15 percent? Nobody can expect us to make any sacrifices.

SPIEGEL: You have made considerable financial investments in Western countries and you hold considerable industrial partnerships. Would these partnerships not lose their value if a new oil price increase were to dampen the world economy?

As-Sabah: Your assumption alone is not correct. We have scattered our partnerships widely, and this fact made us avoid part of the losses OPEC states suffered due to the devaluation of the dollar. We have begun to diversify at an early stage. It does not mean, though, that we have bought Daimler Benz shares to get out of the dollar.

SPIEGEL: Are you still satisfied with your Daimler Benz shares?

As-Sabah: Yes, absolutely.

SPIEGEL: Such oil countries as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, with the enormous properties they have amassed in the form of foreign currencies, can considerably upset Western currency systems, and they can completely disturb the economic setup for instance....

As-Sabah: How is that?

SPIEGEL: By selling 1 billion dollars on the money market from one day to the next, for instance.

As-Sabah: That is impossible.

SPIEGEL: Why?

As-Sabah: Because there do not exist that many profitable possibilities for investments in Germany; the influence we can bring to bear on exchange rates is much weaker.

SPIEGEL: Your government, like other OPEC governments, has most ambitious investment projects within your own country. Large petrochemical plants particularly, such as plants for plastic material, fertilization installations, as well as steel plants are to be built in the Middle East. Do you not fear that they might turn out to be enormously wrong investments? Some day you will be producing those products that are existing abudantly anyway.

As-Sabah: So far, our share is so extremely small that it must undoubtedly be expanded. Take refinery capacities for instance: even if all presently planned projects are finished, the entire Arab world would be exporting only 6 percent of its oil exports as finished products. That really is a small share. I think the industrialized countries would be well advised to very quickly tear down the customs barriers they have set up against our finished products. We cannot tolerate that much longer. I do not want to rule out the possibility that this might become a prerequisite for the supply of crude oil.

SPIEGEL: What customs do you mean?

As-Sabah: All oil products have been subjected to taxes--also by Germany--that are higher than the costs of crude oil. Your country, for instance, demands taxes of at least 3.5 percent on all processed oil products. This measure obviously aims at processing oil in your country. I think that is not fair.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to build refineries in Germany, or do you want to set up a network of your own filling stations that could compete with the multinationals?

As-Sabah: No, that is naturally out for the moment. But I want to point out the following once more: You should give up your import restrictions. Whether we will be able in the end to compete with Shell or Exxon--that problem you can leave to us.

OPEC OIL CUT THREAT DENIED BY KUWAITI MINISTER

LD112216Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, the current chairman of OPEC, stated today that OPEC is seeking a dialog instead of confrontation with the industrial countries. The minister made this statement at the end of the OPEC conference in Vienna where industries affiliated with oil production in the OPEC countries has been discussed. About 200 delegates from 35 countries attended the conference.

Commenting on reports that the OPEC countries have threatened to cut off oil supplies to the industrial states unless they help the OPEC countries develop their refining capacity and share the international markets for oil products, the oil minister said that these reports are not true.

The oil minister added in his statement, which has been reported by UPI: We are not interested in confrontation; all that we have said is that the oil producers might be compelled to link their exports of crude oil to the quantities of manufactured petroleum products which the OPEC countries are allowed to sell in the industrial countries.

KUWAIT

ROLE SOUGHT IN LEBANON SITUATION

LD111050Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah has said he hopes that stability and normal life have returned to Lebanon, so that it can participate in the battle of construction and development.

In a statement reported by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, he said he hopes that the meeting which is due to be held in Lebanon on Sunday 15 October by the foreign ministers of the states taking part or supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces will bring about positive resul[illegible] the interest of restoring calm and stability to the fraternal country. He added that Lebanon has had its fill of fighting, destruction and killing.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn has stated that Kuwait is interested in having a role in the Lebanese situation. He said in a statement reported by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries which President Ilyas Sarkis visited, have agreed to attend the coming meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries taking part in or supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces.

CORRECTION TO KUWAIT OPEC MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

This item was published in the 10 July Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, C 1. The first paragraph, line one, should read "OAPEC" instead of "OPEC". The same correction should be made in paragraph two, line two, and in the headline.

QATAR

PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE ON LEBANON AFFIRMED

NC120846Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 12 October--An official source affirmed in Doha today that Qatar will participate in the meetings of the countries participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces operating in Lebanon.

The source said that Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, will head Qatar's delegation to the meetings.

President Ilyas Sarkis is expected to chair the meetings, which are scheduled to begin in the Lebanese capital on Sunday.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. SCORED FOR 'INDECENT HASTE' IN PEACE MOVES

WA111423Y London REUTER in English 1145 GMT 11 Oct 78 WA

[By Youssef Azmeh]

[Text] Bahrain, Oct 11, REUTER--The Arab world's conservative oil states led by Saudi Arabia fear that a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace following the Camp David summit may push Syria and other Middle East nations into the arms of the Soviet Union, authoritative Gulf sources said today.

The sources expressed the Gulf states' resentment over what they termed the ungrateful American role in pushing far too hard in the peace process restarting tomorrow with the resumed Israel-Egyptian peace negotiations in Washington.

But they ruled out anti-American action because the Gulf states felt they face a serious threat from Washington's superpower rivals in the Kremlin.

According to the sources, the Gulf oil producers--important to the energy-short U.S.A.--have been urging Washington to slow down the Israeli-Egyptian negotiating pace to prevent a split that might isolate Egypt in the Arab world.

But they admitted that the chances of accomplishing this were slim and they felt unable to influence events toward their stand that a general Middle East peace plan deserves precedence.

Anti-American economic political action was ruled out, the sources went on, because of the Soviets as well as the reluctance of Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer--to assume public leadership possibly involving political risks.

The Saudi-led Arab states, viewed here as instrumental in eliminating Soviet influence in Egypt and in keeping Syria from moving closer to Russia, were resentful over what they call the ingratitude of their friend America for their help to the ever-weakening dollar, the sources said.

This help, they said, was accomplished through direct intervention in the foreign exchange market and by keeping oil prices frozen since the start of 1977.

If the Camp David accords of last month led to the expected separate peace between Israel and Egypt and to the isolation of Egypt, the sources charged, much of the blame would lie with President Jimmy Carter in connection with the "indecent haste" with which Washington was pushing Egypt towards it.

The sources said that the camp opposing Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was divided into hardliners and moderates--with the latter set to prevent Egypt from being pushed further into isolation by the hardliners.

Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states had hoped Egypt would come to the Iraqi-called Arab summit in Baghdad on November 1 because it would have given Mr as-Sadat a chance to justify his Camp David-linked actions.

With Egypt now saying it would not go to the Baghdad summit, the sources said, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states also were now expected to abstain despite earlier acceptances of the Iraqi invitation.

YEMEN--PDRY

REPORT ON YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD112316Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] The first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party [al-Hizb al-Ishtiraki al-Yemeni] will resume its proceedings at 1900 today. The first meeting of the congress adjourned this afternoon after hearing part of the political report presented by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee.

The report covered developments in all fields following the unification conference and up to the time of the convening of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party. The developments detailed included those which have taken place in the field of internal affairs, the activities of the Unified Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] in the arena of the national struggle, and the results and points of concentration of this struggle on the strategic tasks of the Yemeni revolution as well as the planning of the future scope of the struggle of our Yemeni people during the coming stage.

The report also touched on international affairs and the political activities of UPONF during the phase which has ended. These activities determined the party's tasks in the field of foreign affairs and international relations.

On the economic plane, the political report covered all of the achievements made and both the positive and negative developments which have taken place. Following the clear thinking applied by the political organization to the general economic situation existing in the country, it also defined the basic future tasks required to be carried out to bring about economic growth, as well as defining the urgent tasks facing the party in the field of the social services in light of the fundamental results of the growth of the economy during the period which has now ended.

The report defined political and ideological tendencies and the relations of the party and state with Arab and socialist regimes and other countries. It affirmed support for the development of relations with Arab and world progressive parties and forces; the creation of normal relations with the Arab states; and the extension of relations with the socialist bloc and the national liberation movement based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and solidarity in struggle. It also affirmed support for the nonalined movement, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and the call for comprehensive disarmament. The report condemned the Camp David agreement (?between) the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime [words indistinct]. It declared its support for the progressive forces in Egypt and called on progressive forces in the Arab homeland to offer moral and material assistance to the Egyptian progressive forces.

The report affirmed the position of the Yemeni Socialist Party on the Red Sea zone and condemned imperialist, reactionary and Zionist schemes. It also condemned imperialist, reactionary and Zionist schemes in the Arabian peninsula and Arab Gulf zones and the Iranian military presence on Arab soil in Oman. It declared the party's support for the struggle of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. It also declared continued support for the government of the Arab Sahara for the sake of liberation and social progress.

The report addressed thanks to the Arab progressive and nationalist forces which have stood on the side of democratic Yemen in condemning the resolutions adopted by the Arab League in regard to democratic Yemen. It affirmed support for the Palestinian cause, describing it as the Arab cause of destiny.

The report also praised the development of relations with the socialist community and the help being given by it, particularly the USSR, to Democratic Yemen. The report also said that the party will continue making efforts to develop cooperation with the Council for Economic Cooperation of the socialist countries.

The report also (?affirmed) Democratic Yemen's support for the (?proposals) of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to settle the current dispute with Cambodia.

The report addressed congratulations to the Afghan people and their democratic (?party) on their struggles and progressive steps and affirmed solidarity with them. It also declared that the party will strive to strengthen its relations with the Afghan Democratic Party.

The report also addressed greetings to the Cuban people and their Communist Party on their struggles against imperialism and their outstanding international role in Latin America and throughout the world.

As for the Yemeni issue, the report stressed the need for the consolidation of our Yemeni peoples' sovereignty on their territories, [words indistinct] the unity and interests of the forces of the Yemeni toiling masses.

The report called on the officials in San'a' to stop the information campaigns, to stop assembling military forces, and instead adopt responsible positions. It renewed democratic Yemen's rejection of war and its adherence to the restoration of stability in the region.

When the session had opened, those attending observed 1 minute of silence in tribute to the souls of the martyrs who have fallen in all parts of Yemen.

Next the congress elected its presidium of 13 members; a 7-member secretariat; an appeals committee of 6 members; and a 10-member information committee.

The opening session was addressed by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who hailed the convening of the congress. On behalf of the Central Committee, he proposed that the party should be named the Yemeni Socialist Party. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah stressed in his address that our Yemeni masses and those of the progressive Arab world are watching the congress with great attention, as are all of our friends fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in the same trench in a bid to achieve victory for the causes of progress, liberation and socialism the world over.

He said that the results of the congress will unquestionably constitute the logical high-point of the revolutionary efforts of all our country's workers and toilers during the past 15 years since the 14 October revolution. He said that this historic event represents a splendid victory for the will of the Yemeni working class and the establishment of all the conditions necessary for the realization of the will and achievements of the revolution in our country. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that our revolution has become more firmly entrenched and that no power can halt its advance. He said that our revolution has its source of strength in the power and determination of our great Yemeni people, who are capable today of understanding problems, of strengthening the Yemeni revolution and of bringing a united, democratic Yemen into being.

He said that the party congress is taking place in very significant and delicate internal and external conditions characterized by intensified imperialist attacks on the Arab revolutionary movement and the revolutionary forces in the Yemeni arena. Imperialist, reactionary and Zionist forces are still seeking to come out on top in Democratic Yemen. After having failed in their direct attempts constantly instigated from outside to bring about our defeat, they tried to blow up the revolution from the inside. The abortive coup gamble by the opportunist left, led by the deviationist Salim Rubay'i' 'Ali, was one of a series of conspiracies directed against the Arab revolution. However, the attempt failed and facilitated a great victory for the will of our people and revolution on 26 June 1978. He said that the strength of our great people was not only sufficient to thwart the coup attempt, but it has clearly shown the superb ability of our organization to pursue its activities even more effectively and efficiently through the ideological, political and organizational unity which binds the ranks of the members and candidate members and the mutual alinement of the leadership with the base and the masses.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il paid tribute, on behalf of the Central Committee, to the precious sacrifice made by the comrades who have given their lives in defense of the revolutionary cause and in halting the opportunistic current, thus making it possible today for the Yemeni Socialist Party to stand proud, strong and baptized in blood.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il also lauded the military establishments for their role and heroic stance within the revolution.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that the Yemeni Socialist Party is a development of party activity. He said that this experiment [tajribah] is based fundamentally on the theory of scientific socialism. He said that the organic unity of the Yemeni revolution places on the Yemeni Socialist Party the clear responsibility to bring about the realization of the aims of Yemeni unity. He said that this is enshrined in the great slogan of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party. He said our Yemeni Socialist Party is the party of the working class.

Following the address the congress unanimously adopted a resolution to call the party the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Then vanguard (?adherents) entered the congress hall and presented bouquets to the presidium of the congress. A number of them made speeches expressing (?thanks) for the setting up of the Yemeni Socialist Party to secure a happy future for future generations. They addressed congratulations and expressions of hanks for the care (?being) shown to the rising generation to enable them to welcome the 15th anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

Congress Adjourns, Presidential Council Abolished

LD112350Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1922 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party has just adjourned its evening session. During the session, Congress Presidium Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il continued reading the political report presented to the congress.

The report affirmed that the revolution's linchpin is the state authority, inasmuch as it is the most important and effective tool for achieving political and economic transformations. The report also affirmed the need to reinforce the principle of collective leadership in all state structures and to resist the manifestations of individualism, anarchism and bureaucracy.

"The report also emphasized the importance of reinforcing the authority of the local people's councils. It explained that the setting up of the Unified Political Organization-National Front, the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party today and the consolidation of the economic, social and cultural transformations since June 1969 demanded reconsideration of the old constitution and its amendment, and noted that aspects of the present constitution have been reconsidered, including the reorganization of the [word indistinct] state organs. On the basis of this the Presidential Council will be abolished in order to make do with the establishment of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the reinforcement of the Council of Ministers and the strengthening of its role as the highest administrative body, as well as the consolidation of the judicial organs all over the republic and the extension of the people's participation in these organs."

SNA: GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD091118Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct, SNA--Mr Abd al-Qawi Makawi, chairman of the United National Front of Southern Yemen, announced today that it had been agreed to form a South Yemeni government in exile which would include nationalist elements, work out a program for national action and set up a people's council involving various popular sectors inside and outside the country.

Given the nature of current events in Aden and out of eagerness to protect elements inside South Yemen, after consultations with these elements, Mr Makawi said it had been agreed that the names of the members of the government in exile would remain secret.

He added that as soon as the necessary studies are completed, the formation of the government, the people's council, and the program of reforms will be announced.

EGYPT HANDS MEMORANDUM ON ARAB SUMMIT TO ARAB LEAGUE

NC111315Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 October--The Arab League Secretariat General today received an official memorandum from the Arab Republic of Egypt on its position on the invitation addressed by the Iraqi Government for the convocation of an Arab summit conference in Baghdad on 1 November.

In its memorandum, which the Egyptian permanent delegate to the Arab League, Ambassador Tahsin Bashir, handed to the acting Arab League secretary general, Dr Sayyid Nawfal, today, Egypt welcomes the convocation of an Arab summit conference provided that it is held at the headquarters of the Arab League Secretariat General in Cairo, that it is preceded by sound and sufficient preparation guaranteeing its success in accordance with the resolutions of the conference of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis last November, and that all aspects of the current Arab situation, particularly the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, be raised at the meeting.

On the basis of its fateful link with its Arab nation, Egypt expresses in its memorandum to the Arab League its deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, a matter which constitutes a great danger to the future of the Arab nation and its struggle for freedom, progress and unity under conditions of permanent security and just peace.

Egypt also expresses the hope that the summit meeting will provide a suitable atmosphere for holding a quiet dialog among the various sides to lay down the bases for a comprehensive Lebanese reconciliation under the supervision of the Arab League and with its help.

Regarding the general Arab situation, the memorandum affirms that Egypt is fully prepared to hold a constructive debate on all steps made to achieve a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and its readiness to listen to the various points of view in order to agree on a united Arab stand which would facilitate the realization of the Arab hopes and aspirations.

The Egyptian memorandum asks the Arab League to communicate its text to all the Arab League member states.

The Iraqi Government handed its invitation for the convocation of the Arab summit conference to the Arab League Secretariat General 2 days ago.

ADVISER TO KING KHALID ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC111443Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--Shaykh Kamal Adham, adviser to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a special plane from Saudi Arabia. He is on a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt that will last several days.

AS-SADAT TO START VACATION 12 OCTOBER

NC112058Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2046 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will go on vacation beginning Thursday. Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will act for President as-Sadat during the vacation.

AS-SADAT TALKS TO FOREIGN NEWSMEN 11 OCTOBER

NC112332Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--President Anwar as-Sadat stated today that except for the questions of land and sovereignty, everything is negotiable in Washington.

In statements to representatives of the foreign press tonight on the Egyptian-Israeli talks, which will begin in Washington tomorrow, President as-Sadat added that despite the fact that he is taking a vacation, he will be receiving daily reports on the talks from Washington.

Asked if there is a hot line between Cairo and Washington, President as-Sadat replied: Regrettably, we do not have such a line at this time. The president added that despite the nonexistence of a hot line, we will have daily telephone contacts with Washington.

On the questions to be discussed in Washington, President as-Sadat said: Except for the questions of land and sovereignty, everything else is negotiable.

Asked if the Egyptian delegation will sign an agreement in Washington which will end the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the president replied: Our delegation cannot sign such an agreement because it is not authorized to do so. He said the members of the delegation will work out the details but he will sign it. [sentence as received]

In a statement he made after the opening of the temporary headquarters of the National Democratic Party tonight, President as-Sadat said that immediately after signing the agreement the military rule will end in accordance with the stipulation in the Camp David agreement.

President as-Sadat said that the task of the delegation in Washington is to prepare all the details and specificiations for us so that we can sign them. He added: Immediately afterward, the implementation of everything will start.

Asked if his excellency and the Egyptian delegation in Washington will try to link the two Camp David agreements together, the president replied: This is certainly one of the main tasks--to link everything together, primarily the two documents.

Asked if he can sign an agreement even though Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin reserves the right to build new settlements in the West Bank within 3 months, President as-Sadat said: Do not let me raise this question or reply to it, because the whole question is now put forward in Washington and is in the hands of President Carter.

GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

NC111406Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 11 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali has expressed hope that the Washington negotiations will be the first step in the negotiations between Israel and the other Arab states and that the treaty which may be signed between Egypt and Israel will help the other Arab states to conclude similar treaties.

Speaking at a press conference before leaving for Washington at noon today, Ghali said that all these treaties will represent a comprehensive and permanent peace in the area. He said that the Security Council's endorsement of all these treaties or their approval at a general conference [not further explained] will confirm the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Dr Butrus Ghali said the situation in Lebanon is grave. He pointed out that he discussed this subject during his meeting yesterday with the French secretary general to the presidency, Francois-Poncet, and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt has done much for the sake of Lebanon. He said that President as-Sadat discussed the Lebanese problem with U.S. President Carter and that their talks on this problem had produced positive results. President Carter devoted part of his speech to the Lebanese problem.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that Lebanon will be one of the subjects the Egyptian delegation will discuss in Washington with Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman. He said Egypt does not want a return to the events which Lebanon witnessed in 1958. The formation of a force from a number of Arab states to which the big powers can contribute equipment can constitute the beginning of a solution to the Lebanese problem, provided the discussion after that focuses on a concrete solution to the problem.

The Egyptian minister stressed that foreign intervention is one of the main factors complicating the Lebanese crises.

He declared that Egypt is not submitting a plan for a solution to the Lebanese problem now, but is holding contacts with all the parties and forces to learn what must be done regarding this problem.

Regarding Lebanon, Dr Ghali said that Egypt is continuing its international and Arab contacts, particularly with Saudi Arabia, which can play an important role in solving the Lebanese problem.

He stressed that a solution to the Lebanese problem requires joint Arab and international efforts. He pointed out that he has held a series of contacts with various figures and discussed ways to solve the problem. Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's principled position which supports Lebanon's territorial integrity and political independence.

Asked about the relationship between the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the discussion of the issue of the West Bank and the comprehensive settlement, the Egyptian minister said: I have read in the papers a statement by Moshe Dayan in which he said that there is no relationship between the discussion of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the issue of the West Bank and the comprehensive settlement. But actually, there is a de facto and de jure relationship. The first agreement regarding the framework for comprehensive settlement represents the basis for the other agreements. Therefore, it is the basis of the second agreement regarding the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The first agreement, which represents the framework of the comprehensive settlement, consists of the general principles. The second is based on this agreement. This is the first relationship. The second relationship is that Egypt was committed to the Palestinian issue before Camp David and remains so now.

We are members of the joint committee for solving the refugee problem after the 1948 war. We are committed as members of the tripartite committee for compensating the Palestinians. We are also committed by the exchange of letters agreement between Egypt, the United States and Israel, if King Husayn does not participate in the negotiations on the West Bank. We are also committed to participate in the negotiations on Gaza. What greater commitment to the Palestinian issue on the part of Egypt is there? There is a de facto relationship between the two Camp David documents.

Dr Ghali said that the signing of a peace treaty is one thing and the achievement of the comprehensive settlement is something else. To overcome some of the prevailing conditions, particularly those related to the question of security, we have decided to conclude the peace treaty, but it will be 3 years before we reach a real and comprehensive peace in the area. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be the first step and it will be followed by other steps on the same bases. This treaty will be the model for the future treaties.

Asked whether Egypt will replace the Palestinians when the question of the West Bank is discussed, the minister said: One point must be made clear. Egypt has neither the intention nor the authority to replace the Palestinians in determining their future. Our role is that of mediator and of helper in transferring power from the Israeli military authority to the Palestinians. As soon as the Palestinian authority is established, our role will end and the Palestinian authority will start negotiations for the establishment of the Palestinian state or the Palestinian entity.

Asked if King Husayn's participation is contrary to the Rabat resolutions, the minister explained that King Husayn's role is the same as Egypt's. It is to help in having the Palestinians assume authority in the place of the Israeli military authority. Later the Palestinians will determine their future and establish their own independent entity.

He pointed out that the Camp David agreement acknowledged the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and calls for negotiations between the Palestinians and Israelis on an equal footing.

The minister explained that there will be long discussions on ending the military government, repatriation of the Palestinian evacuees who left [the West Bank and Gaza Strip] after the 1967 war, and then the repatriation of the refugees following the 1948 war.

The minister emphasized that the results of the tripartite negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in which Egypt and Jordan will participate if King Husayn agrees to do so, will be conclusive only after they are approved by the elected representatives of the Palestinian people.

To a question on the Golan and Syria's participation in the Camp David agreement, Dr Butrus Ghali replied that the general framework for a settlement represented by the first document entitles Syria to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. At the same time, the Egyptian-Israeli agreement in accordance with the second document will be the precedent on the basis of which Syria will act. What applies to the Egyptian territories will also apply to the Syrian territories--withdrawal from all the territories to the international borders. Also, the removal of the settlements in Sinai will represent a precedent that will also be applicable to Syria. There can be no other logic.

Dr Ghali noted that the United States will play the same role it played in reaching the general framework agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

Dr Ghali affirmed adherence to Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that according to the two Camp David agreements, the permanent Security Council members, including the Soviet Union, will ratify the final agreement in order to establish comprehensive peace in the area.

The minister said that Arab solidarity has always been stronger than Arab disputes, which haveoften existed and have always been possible to overcome. He said Egypt faced violent reactions after the first and second disengagement agreements and after the initiative. He stressed that this is a phase and it will pass.

Concluding his statements, Dr Butrus Ghali stressed that the Middle East will enter a new era in which peace will prevail and wars will end. This requires a new mentality, divergent from the mentality of confrontation and instigation.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION LEAVES PARIS FOR WASHINGTON

NC111330Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 11 October--Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the delegation accompanying them left Paris today for Washington to participate in the talks to begin tomorrow aimed at reaching an overall agreement on the Middle East problem and signing an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The Egyptian delegation arrived in Paris yesterday. Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges. Dr Butrus Ghali met with Jean Francois-Poncet, the secretary general to the presidency of the republic and a senior adviser to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Dr Ghali also met with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud.

Before leaving Paris, Dr Ghali made a statement to a MENA correspondent on the outcome of his talks in the French capital and on France's position on the Washington talks. Dr Ghali said: My talks with Jean Francois-Poncent, the secretary general to the presidency of the republic, and with Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud have reaffirmed the close relationship and the genuine friendship between the two countries. The talks have also reaffirmed France's support for Egypt's diplomatic moves aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis through the agreements which will be concluded in Washington in the coming weeks, God willing.

Dr Ghali said that France will have a role to play in the future stages of the comprehensive settlement of the problem in its capacity as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

MENA REPORTS CARTER MEETING WITH EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

NC112355Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 11 October--U.S. President Jimmy Carter this evening received Defense Minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and member of the delegation Dr Butrus Ghali.

The meeting was within the framework of the preparations for the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks which will begin at the White House Thursday.

President Carter accompanied the two Egyptian ministers to his office, where the Egyptian and American sides met. The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz. On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by roving ambassador to the Middle East Alfred Atherton, Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brezinski, and Brezinski's assistant for Middle East affairs, William Quandt.

Before the meeting, President Carter had a friendly talk with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali. He asked them about President as-Sadat. President Carter said he will follow the progress of the talks.

AL-BAZ DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS' AIMS

NC120733Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 October--Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks, has said that in Washington negotiations emphasis will be laid on the conclusion of a draft treaty between Egypt and Israel. But, he said, issues connected with the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem will also be discussed, because we consider any Egyptian-Israeli agreement as an indivisible part of the comprehensive solution, not as a partial solution.

In a special statement to AL-AHRAM, the newspaper published today, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We shall discuss what moves can be taken in the future to achieve progress with regard to the Palestinian issue and how to achieve a link between progress on the Egyptian front and in the West Bank and Gaza. In other words, we shall discuss procedural, not substantive, matters with regard to the West Bank and Gaza.

Asked whether Egypt has received any signals from the people of the West Bank and Gaza to proceed on this course, Dr al-Baz said: We have never said that we have a mandate from the Palestinian people, but we have a special responsibility toward them. It is a multi-faceted responsibility. It is a historic, moral and legal responsibility, and for this reason we started at Camp David without securing a mandate.

Dr al-Baz explained in his statement to AL-AHRAM that Egypt will continue to exert pressure on the Israelis to proceed toward a settlement in the West Bank and Gaza. He said: We feel that we have the support of the people in the West Bank and Gaza, because they can never prefer complete Israeli occupation to ending the military government there.

OCTOBER: GHALI HOPEFUL OF EARLY PEACE TREATY

LD111405Y Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 8 Oct 78 p 20 LD

[Ibrahim Salih article: "Peace Talks Will End in Washington; What Ghali Told Dayan at Camp David"]

[Excerpt] Why are we going to Washington? Will we be negotiating Sinai only? Is Washington only the first step in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations? Where will the next steps be? Will the objective be achieved and peace be established once the negotiations are over?

These were questions I put to acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali. I told him: These are all my questions, which I have put all at once so that I will not interrupt you while you talk. However, allow me to ask you a personal question: In 2 days you will be leaving for Washington. Don't you feel tense as you are about to get involved in the most serious negotiations in Egyptian history?

He said: The confidence President as-Sadat placed in me by choosing me to accompany him on his visit to Jerusalem, then to Camp David and then his assignment to me together with my colleagues to conduct the coming negotiations in Washington--all this confidence is sufficient to enable me to overcome any tension I may feel. I believe that a just peace will impose itself upon us all, including the reluctant and the silent ones and even the rejectionists.

Continuing, he said: The principal aim of our going to Washington is to conclude a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel within 3 months which we will be implementing within 2 or 3 years. In fact, there is a close link between the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the implementation of the comprehensive framework for solving the Palestinian problem. This is evident in the fact that Egypt has pledged and is committed to participating fully in all the steps to be taken toward the establishment of a Palestinian entity. Therefore, Egypt expects that during the same period of negotiations there will be parallel negotiations regarding the West Bank and Gaza in order to discuss ending the Israeli military presence and setting the stage for the Palestinian authority to exercise its powers during the transitional period. Implementation will also run parallel. Egypt will never abandon its commitment.

In the recent messages exchanged between President as-Sadat and President Carter regarding Egypt's role if Jordan does not undertake its role on the West Bank, President as-Sadat affirmed Egypt's stand regarding the comprehensive settlement. This role is to insure the implementation of the framework of the comprehensive settlement and preserve the rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt will be prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of the Arab side under this framework. This, of course, will be after consultations with Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people.

Ghali added: With regard to Sinai, the principles of the peace treaty were laid down at Camp David and in Washington. We will negotiate the details and measures of implementation. We will let nothing hamper us. We might even leave some of the subjects relating to the consequences of peace--such as compensation, for example--which might take a long time to discuss, to be dealt with at later negotiations.

[Question] Who are the parties to the negotiations in Washington and how will they be conducted?

[Answer] The negotiations there will not be only between Egypt and Israel, and Washington will not be merely a venue for them. Rather, the United States, in accordance with the Camp David agreement, is a full partner to all the negotiations and at all the stages. It is for this reason that Washington was chosen as the place for negotiations. The United States indeed desires to play this role and to fulfill all its commitments under the Camp David agreement. This does not apply only to Egypt and Israel. Indeed, it is fully prepared to undertake such a role in any future negotiations between Israel and Jordan and Syria should these countries ask for it.

We are not going to Washington just as a first step in the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel. Rather, we are going there with the idea of completing all the peace negotiations there. It is for this reason that there will be a direct line between Cairo and Washington operating 24 hours a day through which we will be reporting to President as-Sadat on the progress of the negotiations hour by hour. This will go on until a political decision is taken and the situation is determined. Thus we will return only after the peace treaty has been prepared and is ready to be signed, when President Carter will visit Egypt in response to President as-Sadat's invitation. Thus we hope and pray to God that this will be achieved even in a shorter time than specified in the Camp David agreement, as President as-Sadat expressed this desire to the U.S. Congress.

AS-SADAT OPENS NDP HEADQUARTERS 11 OCTOBER

NC111958Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--President Anwar as-Sadat this evening opened the temporary headquarters of the National Democratic Party [NDP], which is located on Shaykh Rayhan Street in Cairo.

President as-Sadat arrived at the party headquarters at 2030 today. He was received by the vice president and party deputy leader, Muhammad Husni Mubarak; Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; and the deputy prime minister for People's Assembly Affairs and party secretary general, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd.

Upon President as-Sadat's arrival at the temporary headquarters of the party, he was received by thousands of the residents of 'Abdin and neighboring quarters, who began cheering for the long life of the leader of peace. Two children of the quarter presented bouquets of flowers to President as-Sadat.

President as-Sadat held a meeting attended by Husni Mubarak, Mustafa Khalil, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the ministers, the parliamentary deputy speakers, and party liaison officers in the governorates.

The meeting began with a chanting from the Koran by a Koran reciter from 'Abdin quarter. Deputy Prime Minister and National Democratic Party Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd then spoke on the significance of this family gathering between the party members and their leader. He said this country had experienced a period in which doubt, fear and hatred were widespread, but Egypt's genuine soil had brought forth a simple peasant in the village of Mit Abu al-Kawm: leader Anwar as-Sadat. Thus the darkness did not last and a beautiful bright dawn emerged.

The secretary general then presented party leader President as-Sadat, who delivered a speech in which he discussed the task of the party during the upcoming phase. He defined this task as one of building peace, democracy and prosperity.

As-Sadat Speech

NC120600Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--During his meeting with the members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] today, President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized that the task of the party during the current phase is to work for the attainment of three main objectives: the building of peace, the building of democracy and the building of prosperity.

On building peace, President as-Sadat said: With peace we can build and achieve prosperity for the people, fulfill all their hopes, and compensate for what was missed for years. His excellency called on the party members to go to the popular base to explain to the masses the reality of peace and its dimensions. The president also called on the party members to confront everyone who tries to cast doubt on the path of peace and stir up the fears from which we were freed after the October War.

President as-Sadat said: We will go ahead on the path of peace because we surge on it from a position of strength and not from a position of weakness and capitulation. Perhaps you, together with the world, saw the military parade staged on armed forces day.

In the course of his talk about peace, the president said that those who cast doubt are now trying to cast doubt on the process of building peace by making various allegations and by reiterating like parrots what Moscow Radio says. I say that the time of hatred and fear has gone. We have our own will and we have dealt with the big powers, and none of them could dominate us. The Soviet Union cunningly tried to do so, but I resisted the attempt and expelled their experts in 1 week.

President as-Sadat reaffirmed that Egypt, by the peace agreement, has not ceded an inch of its land or its sovereignty but has regained complete sovereignty over Sinai.

On the second objective--building democracy--President as-Sadat said that some have claimed that the establishment of the NDP is a call for the establishment of a single party. We say, however, that despite the fact that 99 percent of the people support the NDP, we will not revert to the one-party system. The president said: We are constructing a sound democratic system and call for multiple parties. I hope that 10 parties will be established, and I will help in their establishment provided all of them adhere to sound democratic values and conduct. The president added: We might have different opinions but we agree on the aim of achieving prosperity for the citizens.

The president said: We will confront everyone who attempts to return the practice of democracy to what it was before the referendum which was held last May and in which the people gave their unanimous approval.

President as-Sadat called for amending the People's Assembly's statutes on the same basis as those which are in effect in the mother of world democracies--Britain.

Regarding the party's task of achieving prosperity, President as-Sadat stressed the need for the work toward this end to go side by side with the two previous tasks of building peace and building democracy. The president noted that this would be difficult for the party but that there was no escaping it. The president explained that prosperity will not be achieved by speeches or slogans but requires sweat, planning and efforts, and the most modern means of technology.

President as-Sadat called on the party leaders to create a spirit of leadership among the citizens and to undertake the responsibility of construction and the establishment of new societies.

President as-Sadat affirmed that during his tour of the Egyptian governorates, he sensed the existence of possibilities for the prosperity of each of the 40 million Egyptian people.

His excellency referred in this respect to the Ismailia Governorate's experiment in the field of achieving food security. He called on the other governorates to follow the example of Ismailia Governorate for the establishment of integrated economic regions.

President as-Sadat said that this is the era of prosperity of the individual and with this prosperity he will repair, build and produce. The upcoming phase is a phase in which the best will endure.

Regarding the building of prosperity, President as-Sadat noted that Prime Minister Dr. Mustafa Khalil has the great task of drawing up programs in the scientific manner for which he is known. The party leaders should enlighten the people, encourage determination and release capabilities.

President as-Sadat said: We are determined to build peace, build sound democracy and build prosperity. We will confront everyone who tries to exploit the word democracy.

President as-Sadat called on the party not to side with any one group to the exclusion of another. He said: I do not belong to one group and not to another. Even those who depart from the confines of ethics I still consider my sons and I am responsible for them before God. He said: We must work in the spirit of the family. There is no difference between the ruler and the ruled. In responsibilities everybody is equal. Everybody should exert efforts to build a new Egypt, the Egypt of welfare and the Egypt of prosperity.

Cairo Radio on Speech

NC112205Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] During his meeting with the National Democratic Party [NDP] political and executive leaders on the occasion of the opening of the party's new headquarters in 'Abidin quarter this evening, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the phase of national action has three main themes: the building of peace, the building of democracy and the building of prosperity.

The president said that without peace we cannot build democracy and without democracy there can be no taste of prosperity. His excellency called for postponing the party's general congress until the peace treaty has been signed. The president said: We surge toward peace from a position of strength and not from a position of weakness and division. Regarding peace, President as-Sadat said: We are embarking on it now and with it we can build and achieve prosperity, fulfill all the hopes of the people and compensate for what we missed. The task of the party is for everybody to go to the popular base to enlighten the masses on the cause of peace.

President as-Sadat said: Sinai has completely returned to us and Egyptian sovereignty is returning without encroachment and without Israeli military presence. Regarding the building of democracy, the president said that the building of democracy is a task that goes simultaneously with the task of peace, since the people emphasized their adherence to sound democracy in last May's referendum.

President as-Sadat said that 99 percent of the people are working for the same aims we are working for because we are building democracy and will not back away from opposing opinions. His excellency called on the People's Assembly to amend its statutes along the lines on which democracies in the world are operating, notably Britain, so there will be commitments and ethics, the basis of which is [word indistinct] of the individual.

President as-Sadat said: I hope that 10 parties will be established. I will help in their establishment and I will not allow anyone to exploit democracy.

Regarding the task of building prosperity, President as-Sadat said that it goes side by side with the task of peace and the building of democracy. He asserted that the building of prosperity requires efforts, sweat and planning. This is the task of Dr Mustafa Khalil, who should draw up programs. The NDP should exert utmost efforts with the people to implement these programs. President as-Sadat said that the 40 million Egyptians have a part in prosperity. Programs with timetables are required if prosperity is to be achieved.

President as-Sadat said that during the upcoming phase, only the best will endure. Everyone will have equal responsibility to build Egypt anew, because Egypt deserves democracy and prosperity.

The president's meeting with the members of the General Secretariat of the NDP was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, Party Secretary General and Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the ministers, the parliamentary deputy speakers and the liaison officials in the governorates.

NDP AGREES TO HOLD CONGRESS AFTER TREATY IS SIGNED

NC112235Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--The National Democratic Party [NDP] leaders have approved President Anwar as-Sadat's proposal that the party general congress be held after the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel has been signed.

President as-Sadat made this proposal during his meeting with the NDP leaders in the party's temporary headquarters this evening.

New Party Members

NC112212Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2111 GMT 11 Oct 78

[Text] Cairo, 11 October--The National Democratic Party [NDP] has agreed that Supplies and Trade Minister Nasif Tahun, Social Affairs Minister Dr Amal 'Uthman and Petroleum Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din may join the party.

In announcing this today, Deputy Prime Minister and party Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd said that the party has also agreed that former Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, former Minister of State for Local Government Hamid Mahmud, and former Tourism Minister Eng Muhib Istinu--all of whom were members of former Prime Minister Mamduh Salim's cabinet--may join the party.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd noted that the NDP has also decided to accept Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, controller general of the Specialist National Councils, and Muhammad Ahmad, deputy prime minister in the Confederation [of Arab States], as members of the party.

SHOCK TROOPS COMMANDER REPORTEDLY DISMISSED

JN120841Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 12 October--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has decided to dismiss Nabil Shukri, commander of the shock troops, and to appoint someone else in his place.

Reporting this today, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' says that Shurki was the commander of the Egyptian shock troops that carried out the Larnaca operation in Cyprus following the assassination of Yusuf as-Siba'i.

The paper adds that President as-Sadat has also decided to dismiss the Air Force commander, Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im. The paper adds that it is likely that Muhammad Nabih al-Musayri will succeed 'Abd al-Mun'im.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAQ TO GO TO WAR IF CONFERENCE FAILS

NC120934Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 12 October--In a report from Baghdad, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports in today's edition that the political command in Iraq has decided to go to war, even if it is a separate war with Israel, in the event the Baghdad summit conference fails.

The paper quotes some Iraqi party leaders in Baghdad as saying that the regional command of the Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has entrusted responsibility for protecting the internal front in Iraq to the popular army when the major part of the Iraqi Army moves to the Iraqi-Syrian borders prior to its moving to the front in accordance with the recent Iraqi proposals.

The paper adds that agreement has been reached in principle with Syria to open the border between the two countries as a result of Adeni and Libyan mediations before, during and after the confrontation and steadfastness summit conference held recently in the Syrian capital.

The paper quotes an Iraqi official as saying that in the event the Baghdad summit conference fails, there will be no alternative but to wage a separate war. However, the Iraqi official added that going to war will not be a joint Iraqi-Syrian decision.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi official denied to the same paper a report that Iraq intends to manufacture a nuclear bomb, saying that this is premature.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

JN112033Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and president of the Iraqi peoples' friendship societies, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad this evening from Peking at the end of a 2-week visit to the PRC.

Muhammad Amin stated that the delegation had conveyed the congratulations of the Iraqi leaders and people to the PRC Government and people on the occasion of the PRC's 29th national day anniversary.

Muhammad Amin added that the delegation had met with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice premier of the State Council.

The RCC member said that the Iraqi delegation delivered a written message from the Iraqi RCC vice chairman to Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council. The RCC member added that Kua Kuo-feng had asked them to convey his greetings to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and to the RCC vice chairman. He added that during their meeting with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Chinese official praised Iraq's progressive positions on all international issues and on those related to the Arab area in particular. The Chinese official also praised Iraqi policy as being characterized by a spirit of complete independence and Iraq's concern to preserve its sovereignty.

Muhammad Amin added that Teng Hsiao-p'ing had reaffirmed his country's position on the Arabs' central cause of Palestine and on the Arab people's struggle to regain their occupied territories. The RCC member expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit of the delegation to the PRC.

HABASH, REJECTIONISTS MEETING WITH BA'TH DELEGATION

JN111354Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 October--The delegation of the Palestinian rejectionist forces held a meeting here today with a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the current Arab situation in the wake of the As-Sadat regime's acceptance of the Camp David accords. The conferees also discussed ways of thwarting the results of these accords as well as confronting the state of deterioration in the Arab arena.

Attending the meeting for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party were Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the party; Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i and Tariq 'Aziz, members of the party's national command; Sa'dun Shakir, member of the party's regional command and of the Revolution Command Council; and the director of the Palestine office and armed struggle at the national command.

The Palestinian delegation comprised Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, secretary of the Arab Liberation Front; and Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS ON IRANIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER IN EXILE

LD111033Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Oct 78 pp 1, 15 LD

[Excerpts] Baghdad--From Mustafa Abu Libdah by telephone--In the first official Iraqi comment on the departure of Ayatollah Khomeyni to Paris after 15 years of political exile in Iraq, an official Iraqi source told AS-SIYASAH: Khomeyni left for Paris at his own request; there were no restrictions whatsoever on his movements or departure. Earlier he had left for Kuwait but the Kuwaiti authorities denied him entry and so he returned to Iraq and was allowed to reenter.

With this statement to AS-SIYASAH, Baghdad has broken its silence over a question which is having far-reaching repercussions abroad but is not desired to be much bruited inside Iraq. So far the Iraqi papers have not reported Khomeyni's departure.

This is as far as the domestic sphere is concerned. But in the foreign sphere Iraq, as is being officially said, is committed with Iran to the provisions of the 1975 Algiers agreements under which both sides pledge not to interfere in one another's domestic affairs. It is also being said that Imam Khomeyni was a political refugee in An-Najaf, and one of the conditions of political asylum in all world countries is that the person granted political asylum must abide by the conditions laid down by the host country. It appears, however, that in the past few months Imam Khomeyni made statements and was involved in activities and contacts that have affected Iraqi-Iranian relations and have been considered a violation of the Algiers agreement between the two countries, something for which Baghdad does not wish to be blamed.

On the other hand, AS-SIYASAH has learned that Khomeyni's departure for Paris could involve just a stopover before going to Algeria, where the imam is expected to stay permanently. Certain quarters say it is likely that Algeria's agreement to give political asylum to Khomeyni was with the approval of both Iraq and Iran since it was President Houari Boumediene who sponsored the 1975 agreement between Saddam Husayn and the shah.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT SARKIS ARRIVES IN AMMAN

Husayn at Airport

JN111417Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] His Excellency Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Amman this afternoon within his tour of a number of Arab countries. His Majesty King Husayn received President Sarkis on his arrival at Amman airport. Also receiving President Sarkis at the airport were Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Leaves Following Talks

JN111623Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 11 October--His Majesty King Husayn and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting at Al-Hashimiyah Palace this afternoon.

During the meeting, President Sarkis outlined the dimensions and sides of the situation in sisterly Lebanon as well as the results of his talks with the heads of the Arab states he has visited in the course of his current tour. His Majesty King Husayn stressed to the Lebanese president Jordan's support for the unity of Lebanese territory and people. He also expressed hope that security and stability will prevail throughout sisterly Lebanon. His majesty also reviewed Jordan's stand toward the latest developments of the situation in the Arab region and his assessment of the current Arab situation as well as his visualization of the future of the region.

Part of the meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Ra'd ibn Zayd, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

On the Lebanese side the meeting was attended by Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces Col Sami al-Khatib, the Lebanese ambassador in Amman and several Lebanese officials.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this evening and was seen off by His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, senior state officials and the Lebanese ambassador in Amman.

ENVOY TO UK ANALYZES CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

JN101505Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Oct 78 p 10 JN

[Article by Jordanian Ambassador in London Salah Abu Zayd entitled]

[Text] People these days are contesting in either condemning the Camp David agreements or speaking favorably about them. Amid this contest, the agreements deserve a careful reading, and their results should be placed at the service of the Arab individual, wherever he is. This is what I am going to try to do in this article, from my position far removed these days from the seat of responsibility.

Before anything else, I would like to draw to attention that it is not important what we take from Israel according to these agreements, but what is important is what we will give it. [paragraph continues]

Everything we take from Israel rightfully belongs to us and we are regaining it from Israel after it was usurped by force of arms. This matter has been approved by the international organization at the highest levels and by its most important agencies. However, whatever we give Israel means greater loss and more concessions and relinquishment of rights.

Compared to what things were a few years ago, the Camp David agreements have given Israel much more than it aspired to in the past and perhaps they have given Israel something which it never dreamt of.

1. The Sinai agreement:

This agreement has given back the Sinai Peninsula as a geographic area to fraternal Egypt. However, the agreement has certainly undermined the principle of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula in the following ways:

A. Egypt can introduce in Sinai only limited armed forces in specific areas and according to drawn up maps.

B. Furthermore, Egypt cannot use the Sinai air fields except for specific civilian purposes.

C. Egypt has also agreed to the stationing of Israeli forces in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

D. Egypt has also agreed to the presence of international forces on its borders with Israel and in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

All this contradicts the principles of sovereignty according to international norms in force.

Furthermore, according to the agreement, Egypt has accepted the following:

A. To open the Suez Canal to Israeli ships, unconditionally.

B. To open the Tiran Straits to Israeli navigation.

C. To establish full diplomatic relations with Israel even before the completion of the so-called Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

D. To establish cultural and touristic relations with Israel.

E. To establish advanced economic relations with Israel.

2. The agreement on the general framework for peace:

This in fact is an agreement involving the West Bank and the Gaza Strip more than anything else, regardless of the different terminology used. It behooves us to view the agreement from this standpoint to understand its meaning. This agreement has given something close to a pledge to accept Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The agreement has also taken for granted that the lands are Israeli lands. All the agreement has done in presenting the trick of "autonomy" is to resolve for Israel the problem of the presence of a dense Arab population in these lands--the problem created for Israel by the presence of some 1 million Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

According to the agreement, Jerusalem will remain the unified capital of Israel as Israel wants. However, as the exchange of letters indicates, Israel might open the door for tackling the question of the "holy places" according to the Israeli formula.

The agreement also fully legalizes the presence of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has given the Jews land which they never dreamt they would have.

Within the game of the "autonomy," the agreement allows Israel to be the partner of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip inhabitants in the discharge of all their affairs.

Furthermore, the agreement is ambitious enough to invite Jordan to participate in protecting Israel's security in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Also the agreement prohibits the stationing of one single Arab soldier on this land while it gives the Israeli forces the right to be present there.

Even the so-called right of self-determination for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is dependent on Israel's acceptance and approval. As for this right vis-a-vis the Palestinian people, most of whom are outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, there is nothing in the agreement referring to them.

I must here point out that we Arabs committed a major mistake when we called on Israel to agree to granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination. What is actually required from Israel is withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as part of its withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas. When this takes place, then the Palestinian people can exercise their right to self-determination, without anyone disputing this right.

The word "withdrawal" in this agreement was used only once, referring to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces to specific positions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In other words, the Israeli forces would withdraw from some positions in occupied Palestinian lands. This means that the agreement has rejected the primary Arab demand for establishing just peace in the area. It has also undermined the first principle of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and ignored the international norms against rewarding the aggressors.

The referrence in the preamble of the agreement to Resolution 242 is not applied at all to the Golan. Furthermore, Israel is not committed to any principle in this resolution. Is it international principle to separate the preamble of the resolution or the agreement from the provisions? The agreement was content to say that Syria, which is the fortress of Arab dignity, can be "invited" to view the agreement in accordance with the bases included in the agreement--the bases according to which the problem of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was tackled in the manner we have described.

The dimensions of these agreements extend to the past, present and the future:

1. The agreements have crossed Palestine off the map of the world and approved for Israel its alleged historic rights to all Palestinian lands. It has changed the holy city of Jerusalem and the city of Christ to the Jerusalem of Solomon and David.

2. The agreements have given Israel more than it would get from aggression, for which it has a long record condemned by the various international organizations and the UN. The agreements have also undermined the resolutions issued by the United Nations in the last 30 years, beginning with the resolution on the partition of Palestine and ending with the well-known Resolutions 242 and 338.

3. The agreements have also taken Egypt out of the Arab arena, after Egypt led the Arabs throughout the period of the entire Arab-Israeli dispute. [paragraph continues]

They have also given Israel the legitimacy of a state existing in the area for hundreds of years. This includes diplomatic and cultural relations, freedom of navigation, freedom of settlement, freedom of movement and travel, and unconditional economic cooperation.

Probably Germany, which capitulated to the allies after World War II, that is before Israel was established, has not so far paid to the allies what the Camp David agreements require the Arabs to pay to Israel all of a sudden.

The horrible implication of the so-called Camp David peace in our acceptance of Israel's partnership in the conduct of Arab affairs and fateful issues. This partnership would soon bring the hegemony of the Israelis over the affairs of the area.

MINISTER OF STATE IBRAHIM RETURNS FROM UN

JN102155Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, this evening returned to Amman after heading the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 33rd ordinary UN General Assembly session.

Hasan Ibrahim stated that he had delivered a speech on behalf of Jordan before the UN General Assembly on important international issues and Jordan's position on these issues. Ibrahim added that he also explained Jordan's position on the Camp David agreements and Jordan's concept of the current peace efforts. Ibrahim further said that he explained Jordan's position on the Palestinian and Middle East issues, noting that this position stems from basic principles and rights which cannot be relinquished. These rights and principles are the basis for a comprehensive settlement and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area, as they deal with the various aspects of the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Jordan position also is based on the Palestinian people's recovering their legitimate rights on Palestinian soil as well as the recovery of full Arab rights on all fronts, with the participation of all parties.

HUSAYN ADDRESSES ARMY DIVISION ON ANNIVERSARY

JN081914Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the armed forces, shared with the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the Fifth Royal Armored Division their celebration marking the sixth anniversary of the division.

His majesty made a statement on this occasion. He stressed Jordan's determination to remain steadfast and firm in the face of external challenges and dangers, to safeguard Arab rights and character, and to continue to uphold the banner and protect the mission of the great Arab revolution.

King Husayn said: We are seeking a just peace. However, a just peace must be based on ending the occupation of Arab territories, enabling the brother Palestinian sons to exercize their right to self-determination, and regaining sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. He said that Jerusalem is for all those who believe in God. Jerusalem has been an Islamic Arab trust since the era of 'Umar. His majesty said that our cause requires awareness, determination and will.

Concluding his statement, his majesty congratulated the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the divisions on the sixth anniversary of their division.

JORDAN WAITS FOR U.S. REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

JN091821Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations which aim at reaching an interpretation of the special framework and at signing an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will begin in Washington on Thursday. At the same time Jordan continues to wait for the U.S. replies to questions raised regarding several vague or forgotten matters not mentioned in the Camp David agreements so that the principles can be defined on which the Jordanian stand will be based.

In Jordan's opinion, the U.S. replies will not constitute the final line to define Jordan's stand; however, they will provide an opportunity for another Jordanian move on the Arab level to hold consultations to define the features of the final Jordanian stand in light of the results of this move within the pan-Arab sphere.

At his meeting yesterday with the cadres of the Fifth Royal Armored Division, His Majesty King Husayn's affirmations regarding Jordan's determination to stand fast in the face of challenges and outside dangers so as to safeguard Arab rights and identity were another example of Jordan's determination to keep the doors of peace open--a peace which should be based on ending the occupation of all the occupied Arab territories, liberating the brethern in the occupied land, enabling the fraternal sons of Palestine to exercise their right to self-determination, and restoring Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem.

The basic principles on which a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East should be based were clearly defined in His Majesty King Husayn's remarks yesterday. However, the negotiations which will take place in 2 days in Washington are based on an Arab reality of 30 years of weakness, defeatism, improvisation and division in tackling the Palestinian question.

Lest the peace long-awaited by Jordan remain an unattainable hope, pan-Arab duty makes it incumbent on the various Arab parties to overcome the obstacles and impediments which led to the current Arab reality which is incapable of confronting the challenges. This must be done to find alternatives to what is happening in the Arab area so that the aspired-for peace will be commensurate with Arab weight and its impact on the regional and international levels.

Irrespective of the repercussions of the negotiations which will take place in Washington or the current moves in the Arab area, Jordan will keep the doors open to peace aspirations and will continue to cling to the basic principles on which a just and comprehensive peace is based--a peace which will guarantee Israel's total withdrawal from Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem, and which realizes the national legitimate hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people to return and determine their future.

PRESS COMMENTS ON DAYAN, SHARON REMARKS

JN101032Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0512 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Israeli No's," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR today says: Only 2 days before the beginning of the negotiations which will take place in Washington among Egypt, Israel and the United States within the framework of the two Camp David agreements, Moshe Dayan told the UN General Assembly that the West Bank is the heart of Israel and that Israel will not give up any part of Jerusalem, which it regards as the essence of national history of the Jewish people.

This is the way Dayan explained the Israeli position and went on to philosophize about the Israeli ambitions in the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem to make these ambitions look legitimate.

AD-DUSTUR adds: If this is the concept adopted by the Israeli foreign minister following the two Camp David agreements while he is about to engage in negotiations within their framework, does this not mean that this framework is fragile and soft in the point that Dayan can claim that the West Bank is the heart of Israel and that Israel will not give up Arab Jerusalem? Does this not also mean that the questions put by Jordan to Washington in light of the two agreements will expose the real aspects of the Israeli ambitions when the United States forwards its anticipated answers?

AD-DUSTUR continues: Dayan wanted to present two gifts to the Egyptian and American negotiators before he meets with them, namely, no to the Arabism of the usurped land in the West Bank and no to the Arabism of Jerusalem. This prompts one to ask the meaning of presenting these two gifts at this time. Is it meant to frustrate all Arab aspirations vis-a-vis regaining the usurped Arab lands in the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem in light of the two agreements? Or, is it meant to embarass the Egyptian negotiators who still declare that the negotiations on Sinai and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will proceed in parallel, as if Dayan wanted to say in advance that such a promise cannot be implemented?

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Regardless of what the Israeli foreign minister meant, the outcome remains the same, namely, the return to the whirlwind of the traditional Israeli no's, and no one knows what the whirlwind will do to the negotiators when they meet in Washington 2 days from now. What is certain is that the issue of the Arab fate will not depend on the Israeli will, despite the fragile framework of the two Camp David agreements, because these two agreements do not represent the fate of the Arab nation.

Under the headline "Negotiations Under the Shadow of Settlements," the newspaper AR-RA'Y writes the following: General Sharon comes up on the eve of the departure of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to Washington to resume the negotiations to sign a peace treaty to announce that Israel will never evacuate the Jordan Valley settlements and that the Jews will not live under Arab sovereignty. General Sharon's statements are in line with Begin's statements on the Jewish identity of the occupied Palestinian lands and on regarding the Palestinian Arabs as an Arab community on the land of Israel which Israel was generous enough to give autonomy under Israel's absolute sovereignty.

It seems Sharon has dropped the figleaf which concealed the fact about the autonomy as provided in the agreement of the comprehensive peace framework to clearly indicate Israel's goals and expansionist ambitions at the expense of the Palestinian lands and people. The seriousness of General Sharon's statements stems from their timing. Sharon is talking as if he wants Cairo and Washington to hear. Tel Aviv's view of the two Camp David agreements is that the agreement with Egypt gives Egypt the peace it wants, while the agreement on the comprehensive framework for peace keeps for Israel the right of the aggressor and the right to reap the fruits of aggression at the expanse of the Palestine cause and Palestinian people and lands.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SARKIS' ACTIVITIES

NC101347Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis explained some aspects of the talks he held in Saudi Arabia. He will continue to review the topics of his talks in the UAE--where he arrived today--and in Kuwait and Qatar in the next few days.

Information leaked from the Lebanese delegation accompanying President Sarkis indicates that Saudi officials were requested to reinforce the Saudi forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon by 10,000 more men.

President Sarkis contacted Prime Minister al-Huss by telephone from Saudi Arabia. During the conversation Prime Minister al-Huss informed the president on development of the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the wake of the Syrian-communist-Palestinian strike which took place in western Beirut yesterday.

The Lebanese foreign minister, Fu'ad Butrus, affirmed in another telephone contact with Beirut that the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries that are participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces will be held in Beirut on Sunday 15 October.

AL-HUSS TALKS WITH BRITISH, SAUDI AMBASSADORS

Discuss British Aid

NC101432Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Salim al-Huss, received the British ambassador in Lebanon, Mr Peter Wakefield, at 1230 today and discussed with him the conditions on the local and international spheres.

At the end of the meeting Ambassador Wakefield said: We discussed with the prime minister the Lebanese situation in general and the humanitarian aid which our government can give to those who have suffered in recent incidents.

The British ambassador added: The prime minister asked me to contact Labor and Social Affairs Minister Rizq to coordinate with him in this regard.

Saudi Envoy Answers Questions

NC111341Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1300 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: After my return to Lebanon, it was my immediate duty to call on my dear friend, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. I conveyed to his excellency the results of the discussions which His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis held with His Highness Prince Fahd, the regent and crown prince. Ash-Sha'ir then answered the following questions:

Question: A news agency reported that President Sarkis asked Saudi officials to increase the number of Saudi forces [in Lebanon].

Answer: The idea of strengthening the Saudi deterrent forces was raised but I do not remember precise figures being mentioned.

Question: Is it possible to say that the new Saudi forces will replace the Syrian forces stationed in the eastern areas [of Beirut]?

Answer: We cannot get ahead of events and say whether there will be new forces or not. That will be decided on at the [15 October Arab foreign ministers] conference.

Question: It is said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decided to give more financial aid instead of sending new forces to Lebanon. Do you have any information about that aid and how it will be directed?

Answer: There is nothing of the sort so far.

Question: What is your opinion of the statement that a new quadripartite committee will emerge from the foreign ministers conference which will be held on Sunday?

Answer: That will be decided at the conference.

Question: Will the conference pave the way for convening a summit meeting of the heads of states participating in the deterrent forces?

Answer: That too will be decided at the conference.

Question: How long will the discussions of the conference last?

Answer: God knows!

VOL: SHAM'UN ANSWERS NEWSMEN'S QUESTIONS

NC111418Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un spoke to newsmen today. Answering a question he said: I do not believe that having the Saudi Arabian Kingdom participate in the new security plan will be useful. I hope the issue will remain in the hands of the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council, because that council and the other international bodies have shown every concern for Lebanon's affairs. Sham'un said: We call on the United Nations to take the necessary measures to restore peace and security to Lebanon. As to the Saudi Kingdom, despite my great confidence in its officials, I believe that they will not be able to do anything as long as the present number of Syrian forces and equipment stay in Lebanon.

Answering another question, Sham'un said: I do not believe that the conference of the foreign ministers of the states participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces will lead to any result because the Syrian presence in Lebanon will undermine every endeavor.

Signs have appeared since the latest cease-fire decision, as Syrian military forces have proceeded to reinforce their positions and its commands have proceeded to dispatch military equipment and new military units to Lebanon and to task some of the Palestinians with sabotage and military activities in most areas. Sham'un added: This serious matter will throw more light on the behavior of the Syrian forces, who are earnestly working to stay in Lebanon regardless of the cost.

It is worth noting that the Palestinian presence at the side of Syrian forces is contrary to the Arab League resolution which stipulated that the Arab Deterrent Forces should be disengagement forces between the Lebanese and the Palestinians and should permanently guarantee a cease-fire between the two parties. All of a sudden we see that Syrian forces are using Palestinians to rekindle a war in Lebanon. This alone is enough to make the Syrian presence in Lebanon absolutely unacceptable.

Sham'un was asked his view on the subject of the evacuation of Soviet diplomatic families. He answered: I have heard the news but I do not know how accurate it is. If it is true it would mean that Palestinians and Syrians will resume fighting, which will cover the eastern and western areas of the capital. This is something we will not accept and absolutely do not want. He added: If the Palestinians resume fighting, their action would be considered a hostile act and would not be in their interest. Their interest lies in being a peaceful element so that action may be initiated in the future to find a solution to their problem and to their presence in Lebanon.

VOL REPORTS MORE PLA TROOPS DEPLOYED BY SYRIA

NC120808Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Intermittent explosions occurred in the southern suburbs of Beirut at midnight last night. Shooting was heard on all fronts in the capital and the two suburbs [not further identified] from time to time.

It was reported that several hundred men of the Palestinian Liberation Army were deployed along combat lines in Beirut and its southern suburbs and that hundreds of others continue to head for Beirut from Syria in an attempt to foil any Lebanese security plan aimed at reducing the number of Syrians in Lebanon.

Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, Dr Waldheim's envoy to Lebanon, described the cease-fire as very unstable and said that sniper fire continues to pose a great threat to passers-by and arouses fears in people.

Prince Sadruddin came under sniper fire in the western area of Beirut yesterday while he was on his way to meet with Interior Minister Salah Salman.

There was sniper fire throughout the night in Al-Hadath and At-Tahwitah. It decreased slightly in Furn ash-Shubbak. Sniper fire continued from the Shi'ya, SNAM and Burj Rizq buildings in the direction of Al-Ashrafiyah Streets and the Hotel Dieu-At-Tayyar area. Some shells fell in the Shuqayr-general security headquarters area in Al-Ashrafiyah.

Our correspondent reports this morning that the three bridges in the eastern part of Beirut, in Al-Karantinah, Burj Hammud and Sinn al-Fil continue to remain closed because of continued Syrian sniper fire and attacks.

According to a report which we just received from our correspondent in the southern suburb, shells have fallen in the Badaru area and there is sniper fire around At-Tarabulsi barracks and in Our Lady of Lourdes area. According to the same report, fire was also opened on two cars in Badaru Street, hitting both of them, but there were no casualties.

An official of the American University hospital in Beirut confirmed that armed men kidnaped five wounded Indians from the hospital and that after they had been subjected to an interrogation, which continued for 2 days, they were freed when the International Red Cross intervened to secure their release. The official said that the armed men had surrounded and stormed the hospital causing anxiety among the wounded and sick. It was learned later that the Indians were working with a construction company in Al-Ashrafiyah and that they had been wounded by Syrian gunfire and had been brought to the university hospital by the International Red Cross.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT SARKIS RETURNS TO DAMASCUS

JN111635Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1628 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the following: Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Damascus at about 1800 today. He was met by President Hafiz al-Asad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya and several Syrian officials.

Sarkis, Al-Asad Hold Closed Meeting

JN111942Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Damascus from Amman at 1810 today for a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic during which President Sarkis will complete the talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad which started last Friday evening.

President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who met President Sarkis at Damascus International Airport. President Sarkis was also met by Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya and several ministers.

As President Ilyas Sarkis disembarked from the plane, he was welcomed by President Hafiz al-Asad. President Sarkis then shook hands with the high-ranking well-wishers. Afterwards Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis went in an official motorcade to the guest palace where they held a closed meeting immediately after their arrival. The meeting lasted until 2045. During the meeting, they reviewed the results of the Arab tour which President Ilyas Sarkis made.

To Conclude Talks Today

JN120659Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis will meet this morning to continue their discussion of the topics they had discussed previously. President Ilyas Sarkis is due to leave Damascus at the end of the meeting.

Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis held a closed meeting last night immediately following the arrival of President Sarkis from Amman. At this meeting, the two presidents reviewed the results of the Arab tour which President Sarkis made.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE DEPUTY

JN111131Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received at noon today Lebanese Deputy Kazim al-Khalil [deputy leader of the National Liberal Party]. The president and Deputy al-Khalil discussed the latest developments in Lebanon. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeting.

NASIRITE MOVEMENT LEADER COMMENTS ON TALK WITH AL-ASAD

JN111848Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 October--Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite movement--Al-Murabitun--stated to SANA that the delegation's visit to Syria is related to the current situation in the area, particularly in Lebanon, and that the area is current being subjected to a fierce onslaught in the interest of the liquidationist and settlement conspiracy.

Qulaylat added that he had sensed, through his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and through the constructive and positive dialog he conducted with him, the Syrian president's understanding and response to this situation.

Qulaylat added that during the visit of the delegation its members had reviewed with Syrian officials various plans submitted on the Lebanese crisis. Qulaylat added that the two sides had also reaffirmed the necessity for the solution to be in conformity with national bases and to cover security, political affairs and the status of the army in Lebanon.

Qulaylat concluded that the delegation had conveyed to Syrian officials how the movement envisaged all issues and subjects discussed in the meetings.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

JN120842Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--The People's Assembly adopted a historic decision condemning the treasonous Camp David agreement. The assembly adopted the decision at a session held 2 days ago under Speaker Mahmud Hadid. A number of ministers attended the session. The assembly discussed the situation in the Arab area and the impact of the treasonous agreement.

The following is the test of the decision:

1. The assembly considers the Camp David agreements as constituting a new Zionist-imperialist plot against the rights and aspirations of the Arab nation. The plot harms the sovereignty of the frontline countries, including Egypt. It also stabs deep into the heart of the rights of the Palestinian people and nullifies opportunities for achieving a just peace in the area.

2. The assembly notes that Anwar as-Sadat signed those agreements, motivated by capitulationist and defeatist incentives, thus violating the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in Rabat and Algiers, challenging the aspirations and rights of the Arab nation and going against world public opinion which has been expressed by a number of UN resolutions. As-Sadat also violated various popular and international resolutions which unanimously call for Israel's full and unconditional withdrawal from Arab territories and for guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future and set up their independent state on their soil.

3. The assembly considers those agreements as contradicting international legality as represented by UN Security Council resolutions. Those agreements are aimed at entrenching the military and political influence of imperialism in the area and at striking against Arab and African liberation movements.

4. The People's Assembly notes that those agreements and every subsequent agreement to be signed with Israel and the United States are illegal and contradict international rights and justice. The agreements do not bind any Arab citizen and are categorically rejected by the Arab masses.

5. The People's Assembly fully supports the resolutions of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and considers them as a new work program for confronting the capitulationist course in the area. These resolutions were adopted to confront all schemes aimed at liquidating the Arab cause. The People's Assembly calls on all Arab governments which are going to participate in the forthcoming summit conference in Baghdad to turn this conference into a starting point for confronting capitulationist schemes and imperialist plots. The assembly also calls on these governments to marshal all their resources to thwart the Camp David agreements and to draw a comprehensive Arab program to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the rights of the Palestinian people.

6. The People's Assembly hails all the governments, parties and organizations--both inside and outside the Arab homeland--that have rejected the Camp David agreements. The assembly calls for stronger coordination and cooperation with them. It expresses its solidarity with the national movement in Egypt which is valiantly resisting the capitulationist and defeatist course of Anwar as-Sadat.

7. The People's Assembly urges the sons of the great Syrian people to exert strenuous efforts to score a victory in our fateful battle against Zionism and imperialism and to rally around the pan-Arab and patriotic policy pursued by Syria against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Finally, the People's Assembly hails President Hafiz al-Asad, who is leading the Arab nation's battle and who is working diligently to champion the pan-Arab issue of our people for liberation and development.

At this session, the People's Assembly was briefed by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister on the current Arab situation and on the latest developments in the area.

It was also briefed by the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee on the current political situation in the area.

WELCOMING IRAQ'S INITIATIVE REAFFIRMS ARAB SOLIDARITY

JN112112Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Political commentary]

[Excerpts] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes in its weekly article under the title "Nothing New But a Stand Being Rejuvenated," the following:

We are almost certain that the United States wanted to strangle Syria's pan-Arab convictions and that the Arab deviants went along with the United States in this line, trying to undermine the foundations of these convictions. They have cut Egypt off from Arabdom and cut Egypt's struggle off from the Arab struggle in order to cause national loss and to kill the seeds of the pan-Arab rejuvenation that had been generated by the October War and grown afterwards. They caused sedition in Lebanon and spread sectarian malice there to strike at the pan-Arab cause, to defeat the position of steadfastness and to give reign to partition, division and sedition.

Syria spared no effort to present to the other brethren the requirements of the battle and the responsibilities of common fate. Syria was clear with itself and with our brethren. Our slogans remained practical stands. Our line continued to constitute practical stands in the battle. Accordingly, we addessed the brethren at the first summit of steadfastness in Libya and at the second summit of steadfastness in Algiers and at the third summit of steadfastness in Damascus.

Today, as Arab Syria welcomes and even blesses the Iraqi initiative, it does not adopt a new stand but reaffirms its previous stands. Damascus has never at any moment been happy about any difference of estrangement with any Arab capital. Damascus' ultimate happiness is the unity of the Arab stand and Arab solidarity, even if that solidarity is only in feeling. Damascus' happiness comes when the Arabs act for liberation and move from Damascus [as the springboard] for liberation. Thus Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad announced that Arab Syria has no condition for sound Arab solidarity and does not act from any position except the position of pan-Arab trust.

ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA ISSUES STATEMENT ON WESTERN SAHARA

LD111449Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Statement by Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika on 10 October, place not specified--announcer read]

[Text] President Houari Boumediene's reply to the message addressed to him recently by his majesty the king of Morocco was the subject of official comment. While aware of the satisfaction recorded in Rabat upon receipt of the message, we are not particularly pleased with the equivocation and the continued ambiguity. The comment which tries to justify the policy of Morocco in support of the personal initiatives of President as-Sadat in the Middle East presents biased interpretation of Algeria's attitude toward the Ifran treaty, the 1972 agreement and the West Sahara problem.

It is natural that the allegations of the Moroccan authorities subsequently call for some remarks. Regarding the Middle East problem, and in spite of the Algiers and Rabat's summit conferences, the Algerian and Moroccan stances are far apart--both in content and form. In this connection, Abdelaziz Bouteflika went on to say: The extent of the role played by Morocco in the deals which have led to President as-Sadat's policy of deviation and then to the policy of capitulation is no secret. Observers have recorded that the king received, in sequence, Rabin on 9 October 1976, Andre (?Shuraki) in May 1977 and Dayan on 16 September 1977. In the meantime the visit to Jerusalem occurred in November of the same year. Since then, everyone has become aware of what has happened to the supreme interests of the Arab nation, especially for the Palestinian question. Morocco, it followed, was the first country to receive President as-Sadat on his return from Camp David for the purpose of confirming the king's adoption of a policy, which in fact, he was one of its main executors. As for Algeria, it did not at all reconsider the plan approved at the summit conferences, which clearly confirmed recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and considered the solution of the Palestinian question as the key to the Middle East problem. This solution naturally requires the restoration of all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people--a policy which in fact was approved by the United Nations organization, which has accepted the PLO in observer since 1974. Within this framework, Algeria is faithful to its commitments within the steadfastness front for the continued backing--more necessary now than at any other time--of the Palestinian people and of Syria, who constitutes a basic rule for every policy based on honor, dignity and justice in the Middle East.

As to the Ifran treaty and the 1972 agreement, they conclusively prove the inviolability of the joint borders inherited since independence. They also provide a framework for cooperation which can, if it is strengthened and expanded, serve as a means for forging relations of solidarity and common destiny between the two fraternal peoples. Therefore, it is useless to continue to foster ambiguity and equivocation in problems falling within the bilateral framework. This is a valuable opportunity to stress that there are no bilateral differences between the two countries.

Concerning the problem of the Western Sahara, right from the outset Algeria has pursued a course of consultation with Morocco and Mauritania in accordance with the general philosophy of decolonization and Resolutions 1514 of 1960 and of the OAU, nonalined group and the United Nations.

President Boumediene's statement at the Rabat summit in 1972 was based on attitudes defined in Nouadhibou in 1970, which was subsequently consecrated by the tripartite meetings in Nouadhibou in 1970, Algiers in 1972, Nouakchott in 1972 and Agadir in 1973. Because the Nouadhibou meeting is often mentioned in this connection, we would like to point out that on 16 September 1970, 2 days after the tripartite summit, President Boumediene told the international press that the only solution to the problem of the Western Sahara lay in giving the inhabitants of this region their right to freedom and dignity on the basis of self-determination, which is recognized for all peoples. Therefore, the policy of consultation was based on the principle of decolonization through the application of the principle of self-determination. The hub of the problem which now exists in the Western Sahara and the resultant tension are due to the sudden discontinuation of the policy of consultation by Morocco after the Agadir meeting and the invasion of the Sahara and its military occupation--something which made it necessary for Saharans to close ranks and to develop resistance against the invading aggressors.

It is quite evident in this issue that responsibility for the development and aggravation of the problem falls on the shoulders of those who swerved from the decolonization course and who today deny the Saharan people their right to determine their future in full freedom. The tendency to level false accusations would not disguise this obvious fact. This is the view reached by Africa and the entire international community. The question of decolonization in the Western Sahara is still in the agenda of the OAU, the United Nations and its decolonization committee just as the case is with other countries which are still facing colonialism.

It is rather pleasing that Morocco should admit that in the end that the issue of the Western Sahara cannot be resolved, save politically. But is it possible to reach a political solution for this country by continuing to occupy it militarily and by annihilating its people and denying it the right of self-determination? Here one should recall the provisions of the UN resolution of 14 December 1974, defining the meaning of aggression, stipulating clearly that any state opposing the self-determination of peoples is an aggressor. Since the 1976 Mauritius summit and the 1977 Lome ministerial conference, African leaders in particular and world public in general recall Morocco's and Mauritania's hindrance of all efforts made by the OAU to find a just and peaceful solution--within the African framework--which would make some persons avoid the consequences of a venture from which there is no way out and which insure for others, for example, the Saharan people, free self-determination.

Recognition of the essential political nature of the issue, even if this recognition came late and provided that it is the fruit of sincere thinking and desire for peace with all the justice it brings to the Saharan people, can only enjoy our approval and that of the peoples of the region, who rightly feel concerned over the tension all over the Maghreb region.

Algeria for her part will spare no effort to see that justice is done, peace is restored and fraternity and cooperation prevail among all peoples of the region including the Saharans, of course. It is our belief that compliance with national aspirations of the Saharan people is a matter on which depends the interests of regional balance in the area. It is in the supreme interest of Algeria that she should have politically stable and economically prosperous neighbors.

As for the citizens of each country now residing in the other country, we may ask--while disregarding the needs of national security--is it necessary to mention here that more than 300,000 of our Moroccan brothers are still in our country, while Morocco, since the aggression of (?1966) against Algeria, has been systemically expelling and rendering destitute to the Algerian community from its property, reducing its number today to no more than 20,000?

In contrast to this, we will continue to pursue the common future of the Maghreb people. In this framework no better evidence could be put forward than the application of the order issued on 9 June 1976 on the agricultural revolution which guarantees equal treatment for our Moroccan brethren. They have been assimilated with our own citizens. Could the same be said regarding the Algerian community, which was evicted after its properties were robbed and without even getting the compensation which was given to former colonialists? We are truely pained to have to mention some prominent signs of the policy of creating doubts and psychological pressure to which Morocco resorts toward our citizens. In any case the Algerian people, grateful and appreciative of the sister Moroccan people for their kind hospitality to our emigrants who have chosen to share their livelihood, are happy and proud to receive Moroccan brethren, who have decided to live with them and who always will find in Algeria a second home for them.

Leaves for UN

LD111434Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, left Algiers this morning for New York. Mr Bouteflika will head the Algerian delegation to the meetings of the 33d ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS 'GREAT UNREST' IN ALGERIA

LD111605Y Paris L'AURORE in French 10 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Fresh Upheavals in Algeria..."]

[Text] So what is happening in Algeria? Once again the fall is hot. A total blackout is being applied to all news from inside the country. According to information which tallies, there is great unrest in the cities, especially in Constantine. There have been dozens of cases of suicide. And there is talk of violent incidents.

The starting point and trigger for this agitation is the nationalization by President Boumediene of all small businesses. Many small shopkeepers have been forcibly evicted and replaced by civil servants.

The result is a sudden scarcity of commodities and the brutal extinction of a certain ancestral way of life. In Algiers the only bread sold now is of very bad quality, and some bakeries are empty 2 hours after opening.

But other sectors too are coming to the boil. In Setif, the bus drivers went on strike and launched their action in a particularly spectacular manner: They stopped the buses at a precise spot chosen by them and coldly left the passengers to their fate.

In Algiers, there is talk of demonstrations in the working class district of Bab-el-Oued, whose water supply has been totally cut off.

Besieged by economic difficulties, Boumediene feels himself to be in an increasingly precarious position, at the mercy of military chiefs who are not necessarily higher officers. Captains and lieutenants have often proved, in the course of history, that they have their contribution to make.

The exiled opposition does not appear to have the slightest chance of taking advantage of developments in this situation. Divided as it still is and incapable of imposing its authority, it is no longer a source of anxiety for Boumediene.

There remains the growing discontent among the population and the anger which is spreading through certain spheres of the army. The recent border incidents between Algeria and Morocco could be explained by Boumediene's concern to distract the country's attention. The risks of war with Hassan II could recreate an atmosphere of sacred union in Algiers, which would enable the present regime to pull through.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS DISCUSS OIL PURCHASE IN ALGIERS

LD111811Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers--Mr Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, on Tuesday evening received Mr Vuko Dragasevic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and corresident of the Algerian-Yugoslav mixed commission, and Mr Ranko Radulovic, deputy minister of foreign trade, who arrived in Algiers on Tuesday morning. The SFRY ambassador in Algiers and the commercial counsellor at the embassy were present at the meeting.

The discussion covered the strengthening of economic relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia in conformity with the standing directives of the heads of state of the two countries.

As to the energy sector, there was discussion of specific projects which are currently under negotiation at an advanced stage at an operational level. These projects concern pesticides, stocking and distribution of oil products and oil derivatives. The question of the sale of oil to Yugoslavia was also raised.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD120506Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] This afternoon, at the Ministry of Trade, a cooperation protocol between Algeria and Yugoslavia was signed. For Algeria it was signed by the minister of trade and for Yugoslavia by the deputy chairman of the Algerian-Yugoslav Joint Commission [name indistinct]. "The protocol provides for the consolidation of economic and trade relations between the two countries and the development of the volume of trade exchange between them." The Yugoslav official left Algeria this evening after he had talks with the ministers of housing, construction, heavy industry and energy and petrochemical industries.

LAND RECLAMATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD120510Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A protocol for a cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Irrigation, Land Reclamation and the Environment and the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry was signed today. "The agreement includes projects in the fields of land reclamation, prospecting for water, the speeding up the reclamation of (?Wadi al-Fidhah) and (?oil areas) in the Al-Asnam Wilaya, in addition to the exchange of experience and the training of cadres in the fields of land reclamation and irrigation."

ARAB TRADE UNIONS APPEAL TO BOURGUIBA TO RESCIND SENTENCES

LD110920Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions appealed to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to rescind sentences passed yesterday against Ashur and his Tunisian trade unionist colleagues.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS OF NEED FOR LIBYAN-U.S. DIALOG

LD111602Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi attended part of the morning session of the Arab-American people's dialog which began yesterday. Speaking at the session, the colonel stressed the importance of this dialog in building bridges of understanding between the American and Arab nations, in the absence of which the world is losing important opportunities and is increasing misunderstanding, which in the end leads to international conflict and harms the cause of peace.

He said: This symposium must be a brick in a large structure which one day may be completed, because it is of no interest to Arabs and Americans to continue misunderstanding and hostility. He said: From the start we should admit that America in general at present is hostile to the Arab nation, moreover hostile to a large number of the peoples of the world. He stressed that this was an irrefutable fact despite what is being said to justify it as a policy and not a hostile act. However, in any event this policy is hostile to the people's interests, threatening their independence and against their progress. The Americans must answer the question: Why are you hostile to the Arabs and the peoples of the globe? Because this is not our problem. We are facing a hostile policy placing us in a defensive position, forcing us, according to the rules of self-defense, to resist it.

The colonel also discussed international terrorism. He said he is most enthusiastic about the need to submit the issue of terrorism to the United Nations so that the international community may find a solution to it. However, we ought to know what terrorism is and to ask the peoples about the type of terrorism they are experiencing and the source of it. We also should draw a list of the types of terrorism which are facing humanity, such as military bases, naval fleets, nuclear weapons, starvation and the occupation of territory by force. The brother colonel said that U.S. policy in the Arab homeland is hostile to the progressive and liberation regimes and in return supports fascism and reaction. He said: This is an historic insult to the American people. He stressed that what was being reiterated by America about hjman rights was a demagogic policy because it is practiced on behalf of human rights everywhere unless they are American or Israeli rights.

The two sides in the Arab-American people's dialog were keen to continue debating the political aspect of U.S. policy trends in the Arab region. The debate started with the topic of the U.S. Government's relationship with the Jamahiriyah and the distorted picture handled their by the media about the Jamahiriyah.

A lengthy debate and frank discussion took place in whcih the head of the Arab side stressed that the U.S. Government is fighting [as heard] and is financing international terrorism and, by interventions and by backing the racist Zionist regime in the Arab territories and the racist regime in southern Africa and the agent regimes in various parts in the world, endorses them. Members of the American side pointed out that American public opinion,saved from Zionist propaganda and pressures, denounced the Stable David agreements and it was continuously stressing--through its contact channels--the need for the Palestinian people to decide their own destiny.

Would Join Warsaw Pact

TA111732Y Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 11 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (AFP)--Some people are currently calling on progressist Arab states to join the Warsaw Pact nations and for missiles with multiple warheads to be deployed in Arab territories, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi disclosed today.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not name the "certain people" urging this initiative in an unexpected speech he made to delegates to Arab-American talks going on here.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, however, warned: "If a war broke out today or in 100 years between Libya and a country supported by the United States my country will join the Warsaw Pact."

In the face of the atomic power of the United States, which adopts a hostile policy to the Arabs, the Libyan leader went on, "we have no choice. We must move toward the Soviet Union."

The policy of the present American administration was "pushing the Arabs toward Communism," Col al-Qadhdhafi said, "for we have no other choice between socialism and communism."

Turning to the question of terrorism, the Libyan leader said it was first a question of defining "terrorism." In his view terrorism was not an individual thing. Nuclear arms, he said, were "the means of terrorism."

Military bases in foreign countries were a form of terrorism against the citizens of those countries, he went on. An economic boycott of a people was terrorism and so was aid given to a power which occupies another country, he added.

If all the countries of the world are ready to discuss seriously within the United Nations the problem of terrorism in all its aspects, Col al-Qadhdhafi said, "we will be the first to take part in this examination."

MAURITANIA

MOROCCAN DAILY INTERVIEWS LAGHDAF ON SAHARA

LD091542Y Rabat MAP in English 1400 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 9 Oct (MPA)--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheik Ould Mohamed Laghdaf told the Moroccan daily L'OPINION in an interview published Sunday that his country puts great faith in the Organization for African Unity's Committee of African Sages' ability to settle the Saharan problem.

Mr Laghdaf, in New York for the United Nations General Assembly said that Mauritania prefers the U.N. to remain uninvolved in the Sahara conflict. "We continue to believe that (the Sahara) is a purely African conflict which should be settled by Africans," said the Mauritanian foreign minister.

Mr Laghdaf admitted to the interviewer that Mauritania had made "secret contacts" with the POLISARIO movement. However, said he, "these contacts were at a low level, and should contribute to the efforts for peace...I believe that Morocco is not opposed to such contacts."

The Mauritanian foreign minister categorically denied the rumor that his country would admit POLISARIO members to its government. "That's simply not true," said Mr Lagdhaf.

"Mauritania's position is based upon a search for peace in collaboration with Morocco, its friend and ally," concluded the foreign minister.

MOROCCO

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BACKGROUND TO ALGERIAN AGGRESSION

LD111529Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 6 Oct 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaqui editorial: "The Policy of 'the Worse the Better'"]

[Excerpt] Coming after a whole series of attacks, from the Amgala affair to the Sidi Amara affair, the latest Algerian act of aggression against our territory has been the subject of a vigorous and solemn protest by His Majesty Hassan II.

In the light of this new and serious incident, the question which comes to everyone's mind is: What does the Algiers regime want?

The answer is simple: The Algerian regime is seeking adventure and practicing the policy of "the worse the better;" in a word, it wants war but it does not yet dare to declare this openly, and it is trying by every available means to make Morocco shoulder the blame for a generalized conflict.

Like all dictatorships, the Algerian regime is no exception to the rule: On the domestic front it lives and survives only through oppression and repression; on the foreign front it can only impose its authority through aggression and subversion.

All regimes of this nature need some distraction whenever the internal situation deteriorates, whenever discontent grows and whenever opposition appears.

Ever since we recovered our Saharan provinces, the Algiers regime has created a situation of camouflaged war with Morocco. This aggressive, warmongering policy is unpopular in Algeria, not only among the intellectuals and the political class, but above all at the level of the masses where it is seen as an unnatural action. The Algerian people, in fact, do not understand why Algeria is making war on Morocco, because this fraternal country recovered something which has always belonged to it. It has been possible to establish on many occasions and through many examples that the Algiers leaders' policy arouses neither sympathy, nor the slightest consensus.

Certainly, the Algerian regime hoped by its acts of aggression and through the subversionary forces organized, financed, armed, trained and directed by its efforts, to achieve its objectives; in other words, to create a pseudo-Saharan state, a vassal state devoted to it. In this way Algiers would have realized its ambitions: To open a window onto the Atlantic; to prevent Morocco from recovering its natural borders and its historical provinces and to encircle our country by separating it from Mauritania and the whole of Africa while Algeria, strong in its new positions, would henceforth be in a position to impose on Africa the leadership which constitutes the megalomaniac colonel's ultimate aim.

This policy is therefore unpopular in Algeria, particularly as all Boumediene's calculations have been upset on the diplomatic as well as on the military front. On the contrary, Algeria finds itself in an increasingly uncomfortable situation and recent debates at international conferences have underlined this trend.

It is human to admit one's errors but it is an inherent feature of dictatorships to persevere in their errors. That obstinacy is understandable because Boumediene has turned what he calls the Saharan conflict into a personal affair.

Yet everyone has failed in his case; the subversion, the acts of aggression, the diplomatic activity; he realizes that time is working against him and for Morocco. Thus there is only one way out of the forward flight on which he has recklessly embarked; confrontation, a generalized conflict.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES WARNING TO MOROCCO

LD1018O4Y Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hafedh Boudjemaa, 10 Oct, APS--On Monday in Hafedh Boudjemaa Mr Brahim Ghali, member of the Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Front and Saharan defense minister, issued a solemn warning to Morocco and to the Rabat monarchy. "We solemnly swear," he said, "that as long as Morocco persists in pursuing its adventurist aggressive policy against our people we shall make military strikes, not only in southern Morocco, but as far as Aqadir, Tangier and Rabat."

The Saharan defense minister, who was speaking to journalists of the national and international press shortly before they met the prisoners from the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces, captured on 29 and 30 September by the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] also stated: "As long as Hassan II denies the legitimate and unanimously recognized rights of our people, our military operations against Morocco will not cease."

Referring to the recent statements of the Moroccan king and the accusatory message he sent to President Boumediene, Mr Brahim Ghali said: "Hassan II has tried to cover up the reality of the fact of Saharan nationality. This evasion, which is only a way of getting ahead, [as received] attempts to hide the important results of the fourth congress of the POLISARIO Front which drew up the true conditions for a just and lasting peace in the region."

The Saharan defense minister also stated that by acting in this manner King Hassan II--who is used to acting in such a way, particularly when the UN General Assembly is preparing to debate the Western Sahara question--is trying, in vain it is true, to once more deceive international opinion, and thereby torpedo the peace initiative begun by the historic decision of the POLISARIO Front--the temporary cease-fire decided upon in Mauritania.

"In doing this," he added, "Hassan II is isolated, is play-acting and playing around by resorting to subterfuge and to the most fallacious and scatterbrained arguments." The Saharan official said: "We are ready to take any journalist or any observer to our military bases in the south of Morocco. They will be able, if they wish, to take part in the operations which the Saharan fighters regularly mount deep inside Moroccan territory and inside the 1958 borders of this country."

Mr Brahim Ghali also stated that "the United Nations is the most appropriate framework within which to solve the problem of the Western Sahara." He also stated: "The Saharan people, which are being subjected to invasion, exile and genocide, are more than ever determined to fight until the last inch of their territory is liberated and are able to assert their rights."

Questioned on the contacts which will take place between the POLISARIO Front and Mauritania, the Saharan defense minister said: "The dynamics of peace have existed since the cease-fire decreed by the front." He added, however, that he had no information on such contacts.

Replying to a journalist who asked him if the POLISARIO Front was responsible for the attack on a ship off the Mauritanian coast, Mr Brahim Ghali first stated that his organization respects the decision to stop fighting in Mauritania. Before stating that the POLISARIO Front does not usually keep its military operations secret, he pointed out that according to information in the front's possession, Moroccan warships are cruising in the territorial waters of Mauritania, off Dakhla and Guera. He said that it is not impossible that Morocco is trying to torpedo a possible peace process by sowing confusion and discord.

Finally, on the question of the Spanish fishermen held by the ALPS, Mr Brahim Ghali, underlining that the statement made by the SDAR Council of Ministers approving the principle of their release is clear, said: "We have never tried to bargain with human lives."

SDAR COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 25 MOROCCANS KILLED

LD112312Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Saharan Democratic Republic defense minister issued a military communique this evening. The communique says that on 7 and 8 October units of the Saharan Popular Army attacked 3 Moroccan garrisons at [names indistinct] as a result of which 25 Moroccan soldiers were killed, 12 were wounded, and an ammunition depot at [word indistinct] was destroyed. The revolutionaries also occupied an advance position of the occupation forces and took all the arms they found there.

BEGIN RETURNS TO WORK AFTER 10-DAY REST

TA111809Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Tomorrow, the prime minister will be returning to his regular work after resting for 10 days on the instruction of his doctors and he will conduct the cabinet meeting. The meeting will take place in the Knesset building where a report will be made on Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's talk with President Carter in the White House as will a review of routine issues prior to the peace conference.

JEWISH AGENCY PLANS NEW NEGEV SETTLEMENTS

TA091617Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Teams of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department are planning to set up about 20 settlements in the Kerem Shalom area in the Negev. The plan is connected with the IDF's deployment in the area after its units are returned from the Sinai and in cooperation with the IDF. The Jewish Agency spokesman reported that the settlement department teams are acting in full cooperation and coordination with the ministries concerned and with the joint Jewish Agency-government committee headed by Minister Sharon. However, our correspondent says that the heads of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department were not invited to yesterday's meeting of the special ministerial committee convened to plan a new settlement area for the Yamit District evacuees.

MANY BELIEVE PEACE WITH PALESTINIAN STATE POSSIBLE

TA101018Y Jerusalem POST in English 6 Oct 78 p 14 TA

[By David Landau]

[Text] An opinion poll published by YEDI'OT AHARONOT last weekend showed, as expected, that a healthy 75 percent support the Camp David agreements. But it also produced other statistics which warrant thinking about.

Ninety percent of those asked opposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state; and yet 50 percent believed that as a result of the Camp David agreements an independent Palestinian state would arise.

In other words, at least half of those who believe that a Palestinian state will eventually evolve as a result of the agreements (and who are presumably among the overwhelming majority opposing such a state) nevertheless support the agreements.

The first, and obvious, implication pertains to the "national consensus"--in this case the "consensus" (90 percent) opposing a Palestinian state. The "national consensus," it seems, only holds up as long as its subject is a hypothetical question. Once the prospect--and the price--of peace become real and imminent, the nation embarks on a sharp and shrewd reappraisal of its "consensus" to see where its basic interests really lie.

But that was a lesson which Premier Begin taught us, so painlessly, almost a year ago, when he ceded Sharm ash-Shaykh, along with the rest of Sinai, and divulged the concession of that "national consensus" almost en passant in a Knesset speech.

And Camp David itself should have finally put paid to the myth of "national consensus," for there Begin felled two "consensuses" at one blow: he agreed to remove Jewish settlements, and he agreed to remove them from the Rafah salient.

There is, however, a deeper meaning to those figures in the opinion poll. They reflect a sober, almost cynical assessment of the Camp David agreements by the man in the street. The public looks at the agreements through the shrewd perspective of its own common sense. Many people are not persuaded by the earnest explanations of the prime minister, or of Dayan and Weizman.

Even before Camp David a few people, a small minority, failed to follow the logic of the "national consensus" which opposed a Palestinian state. Mr Begin made the case again in a Rosh Hashana interview with MA'ARIV: "a state has a parliament, a government, an army, diplomatic relations with other states, other symbols of statehood. The inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza cannot have these things, because if they had them they would determine not only their own fate, but also ours--a fate of killing, murder and war. We will never agree to that. Never."

But, according to the poll, half of the country believe we will agree to that one day, despite Begin's assurances. Half of them (to read the poll crudely) oppose the Camp David agreements for that reason, and the other half (25 percent of those asked--no longer a small minority), not only disbelieve Begin's assurances but also dispute his argument, regarding it as a non sequitur and maintaining that we could have peace with a Palestinian state. Hence they support the agreements.

Plainly the 50 percent who are cynical regarding Begin's assurances include Ge'ula Kohen and her followers, who argue all along that the autonomy plan spelled eventual forfeiture of the West Bank. The figure also includes the doveish left, who always held that a Palestinian state--suitably demilitarized--might even be a good thing. But to comprise 50 percent, the bloc of the cynics must embrace a good deal more than these two fringe groups: it must include a sizeable swath of mainstream Israel.

This cynicism is surely a healthy phenomenon, reflecting political maturity. People are aware of the poignant ideological constructions affecting the prime minister, and of the more mundane party considerations that he must take into account. And so they set aside some of his rhetoric, and look at the agreements objectively and dispassionately, and make their own judgements--in the main favourable.

But there is another form of cynicism detectable in Jerusalem, a mirror-image of the popular cynicism discussed above. It is present in some government circles. If it motivates the very highest circles, it could prove disastrous.

This cynicism whispers with hopeful confidence that nothing will happen on the West Bank and in Gaza, that there will be no negotiations on the "final status" of these areas, because the Jordanians and the Palestinians will not come forward to negotiate. Consequently Israel will continue to hold these areas sine die. And meanwhile peace and good neighborliness will reign between Israel and Egypt, and the threat of another war on all fronts will have receded forever.

This is the mirror-image of the earlier cynicism because it finds support among the Arab extremists, who accuse As-Sadat of striking a separate deal with Israel, just as the earlier cynicism is supported by the extremists in Israel who blast Begin for "sowing the seeds of a Palestinian state."

HA'AREZ COMMENTS ON CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

TA1010300Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 11 TA

[A. Schweitzer commentary]

[Excerpts] Since the Israeli delegation to the Camp David talks returned home, people have again been asking themselves how it happened that the Begin-Dayan-Weizman trio agreed to sign commitments due to contradict their well-known and constant views, crystallized over many years of public activity. The question touches on all three, but particularly on Mr Begin, whose views are so well defined and who has such an especially sharp profile--since the process of softening and of abandoning prior concepts began long ago.

The answer that has begun to emerge relies on two separate versions--but they do not necessarily contradict each other, and it is even possible to link them together quite closely: one is that Begin broke down--as simple as that. As to why he broke down, there are two explanations to that, depending on the world view of the one replying. There are those who say that Carter broke him and, possibly more precisely, that he was broken by his fears of what Carter might do to him if he stuck to his intransigence (in Mr Begin's concluding speech at the Knesset debate it is possible to find evidence for this explanation). Others think that Dayan infected him with his pessimism and Begin did not have the strength to resist his senior colleagues' advice. There are also those who think that the prime minister made a political calculation and came to the conclusion that if he returned from the United States emptyhanded, it would be the end of his government.

The other, psychopolitical, version relies on what is lacking in Mr Begin's spiritual world and, in fact, in the spiritual world of the political school of thought to which he belongs. According to this view, the Herut people lack a feeling for the settlement; there is a traditional tone of jeering at them for their slogan of another cow and another dunam. Therefore Mr Begin did not find it hard to give up the Rafah approaches settlements, which are the concessions in principle most packed with symbolic content as regards the future.

Political dialectics, if not reality, too, invite an additional step. If Begin and his colleagues are like this, then their rivals should be different, and, indeed, it is possible to depict what is known as the labor camp in the image of those who love the land to the point where they prefer it to peace. On the one hand Begin-Herut, the peace lovers, on the other, agrarian-labor-reaction. With a wave of the hand a reversal was made in the front ranks of Israeli politics which lived, at least up to now, arrayed in accordance with the duos Labor-doves, Begin-and-company-hawks.

This reversal in fronts may be treated as an intellectual pastime which surprises and amuses by its heresy and so arouses thoughts which do not fit in with the normal model. But care should be taken in using it as an instrument for political prediction. The world is not a robot, and it was not because of a misunderstanding that Jabotinsky and Begin acquired the prestige of having far-reaching territorial aspirations (which, possibly, are none other than an expression of an aspiration to a kingdom).

Therefore, the cautious man will expect of Mr Begin that he persist along the road which was his trademark, and his movement's symbol, for the three decades of the state, and only irresponsibility could cause the criticism leveled at Mr Begin by his most senior and hardline colleagues within his movement to be ignored: he has been criticized for having abandoned the path of his movement--while for the past 30 years nobody ever claimed that Herut betrayed Jabotinsky in the slightest.

It is certainly possible that the trio which brought us the Camp David agreements (and maybe we should recall that one of them [Dayan] is a member of the working settlement who was caught up in the side of the settlement's rival) will bring us peace, not only with Egypt, but also with the other Arab countries. Furthermore, it may be--and in fact, it is unavoidable--that, coincidentally with this, they will make further territorial concessions and will remove the settlements. But they will behave in this way under the pressure of circumstances, not under the influence of a doctrine written on the yellowing pages of a newspaper. Under the pressing circumstances there will be many more of the disciples of the agrarian reaction than the sons of light who were educated on the study of Jabotinsky.

E. JERUSALEM PAPER FAVORS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA091049Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Oct 78 p 6 TA

[By Gavri'el Stern]

[Text] AL-QUDS has published a unique major article praising the Israeli military government for allowing the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to express their opinions on the future of the Palestinian problem.

"This is a step in the right direction," the paper says, referring to the permission given to hold the pro-PLO meetings which took place in East Jerusalem and in Bi'r Zayt, but adds that it places a heavy responsibility on every individual to bravely express the views they have so far not voiced publicly. Even though the inhabitants of the West Bank are under conquest and military government, which by definition contradicts the element of freedom, they should take advantage of the opportunity now being given to the majority, which so far has been silent, to sound its opinion. The paper expresses the hope that granting the relative freedom will not cause internal conflicts or attempts to enforce certain positions but that every person will respect his colleague's views. The paper also asks the authorities to extend the freedom granted to the paper and to limit censorship.

It should be noted that the pro-Jordanian AL-QUDS normally refers to the Camp David accords neutrally and with cautious optimism, and that when it talks about "the silent majority," it is undoubtedly referring to the relatively moderate circles which, at least in words, regard the PLO as their official representative, but which nevertheless regard the Camp David agreements as the first step--albeit insufficient--toward realizing the national aspirations of the Palestinian people. In its warning against enforcing certain positions, the paper means the PLO, which might enforce its positions on the Arab-Palestinian public by means of terror, as the mufti did at one time.

SETTLEMENT ACTIVITY UNAFFECTED BY TUBAS ORDER NISI

TA120824Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The supreme court decision regarding the lands seized by the IDF in the Tubas area near Nabulus does not imply the prevention of continuing development activities and Jewish settlements in the region. This was emphasized by senior legal sources in Jerusalem.

Our correspondent points out that the Tubas residents, who appealed to the supreme court, requested an interim order that would immediately stop construction and development work on the land. However, the attorney general firmly opposed that request and the court accepted his position. Although the judges issued an order nisi obliging the state to explain within 2 months the seizure of the lands, they refrained from banning continuation of work on the site until a final decision in the appeal is handed down.

MINISTER PAT COMMENTS ON RESETTLING YAMIT SETTLERS

TA091802Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Housing and Construction Minister Gid'on Pat will propose to the government setting up a new city in the Negev in the Nizzana region, if the Yamit settlers agree to be the nucleus of this city. In a talk with correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Minister Pat said that he had already instructed the unit for constructing new cities in his ministry to examine this plan. Our correspondent says that planning a city in this region began about 15 years ago but the plan was frozen.

Minister Pat told our correspondent that he supports the Nizzana plan although first priority should be given to the rehabilitation of the development towns in the Negev. Our correspondent says that the first meeting will be held in the Housing and Construction Ministry about the IDF's deployment in the Negev and its effect on the planning and construction in the development towns.

DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES AT TWO YAMIT SETTLEMENTS

TA080706Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv reports that development work in the Yamit District continues in accordance with the plan approved prior to the Camp David accords. The electricity company is continuing to install a high tension wire to the settlements of Peri'el and Talme Yosef. The Ministry of Communications is completing the installation of a telephone cable to the two settlements.

AMNON LIN RESIGNS FROM KNESSET COMMITTEE

TA071954Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Oct 78 TA

[Text] MK Amnon Lin from La'am announced that he is resigning from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He proposes that he be replaced by MK Yiga'el Horowitz, who had resigned from his position as minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

TEHRAN EVENING PAPERS GO ON STRIKE 11 OCTOBER

LD111258Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The writers, technical and administrative staff of ETTELAAT and KEYHAN newspapers stopped work today. The strike continued in the form of a sit-in today and the staff of the two Tehran evening newspapers refused to work. The staff announced that they will not return to work until their demands are met.

Morning Papers Join Strike

LD120748Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Following the nonpublications of Tehran's two evening papers ETTELAAT and KAYHAN last night, the two Tehran morning papers, RASTAKHIZ and AYANDEGAN, also failed to appear today. KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, TEHRAN JOURNAL, and JOURNAL DE TEHRAN, the foreign-language Tehran morning papers, also failed to appear. The editorial boards and journalists on these papers, having put forward their demands relating to their profession and occupational problems, staged a strike yesterday and today. They have issued a statement on their demands stressing that they will continue the strike until their demands are met.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH WRITERS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD111158Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of the board of directors of the writers' and correspondents' syndicate this morning met with Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami, the prime minister, and during an hour-long meeting informed him of the wishes of writers and correspondents. At this meeting, the prime minister issued orders about the realization of the wishes of the writers and press correspondents. According to resolutions adopted at the meeting, it was decided that a new draft of the press law should be prepared by the writers' and correspondents' syndicate so that it can be put into effect after necessary scrutiny and legislative proceedings. On this basis, Mr Sharif-Emami issued orders that the present draft of the press bill which has been published for general scrutiny by the Ministry of Information and Tourism be set aside.

At this meeting, the prime minister emphasized that freedom of the press is endorsed by the government and that the writers' and correspondents' syndicate has the duty to safeguard this freedom while refraining from all forms of corruption. Mr Sharif-Emami also issued necessary instructions to executive organizations about insurance, classification of jobs and other welfare matters of the writers and press correspondents.

Concerning the RASTAKHIZ publications, the prime minister order that a joint-stock company with the participation of all members of the writing cadre of these publications should be created so that the shareholders themselves take charge of RASTAKHIZ newspaper and other related publications and administer them as they wish.

Concerning the provision of land for starting house-building activity by the writers and correspondents' syndicates, the prime minister instructed the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to put the land needed immediately at the disposal of the writers' and correspondents' syndicate cooperative.

Regarding the general issues that the representatives of the syndicate's board of directors have put forward about the manner of press services in the existing press institutions, Mr Sharif-Emami issued instructions that a meeting with the participation of senior press officials and representatives of the board of directors of the writers' and correspondents' syndicate and leading officials be held at the prime minister's office to discuss and remove these difficulties.

INFORMATION MINISTER: RESTRICTED NEWS POLICY OUT OF DATE

LD111225Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The government's news policy on the free circulation of news and information was explained by the minister of information and tourism at a meeting of the general directors of information and publications of the government ministries and institutions. Ameli Tehrani, minister of information and tourism, emphasized that news and information between the people and the government should be continuously in circulation. He added that the policy of restricted news and information is an antiquated and abandoned method. This policy has provided the basis of the people's distrust of the government, and unfortunately this distrust still exists. He said: Perhaps we may not be able to enter a system of open information immediately, but our intention is to move from the previous system to an open system of information. In other words, the policy which was based on concealing the news should now be based on an open approach to the news.

Tehrani referred to the draft press bill and said: By publishing the articles of the proposed press bill, we have started the open attitude toward information in the country, and criticism that was leveled on this bill drew our attention to its faults.

Tehrani described the duties of the Ministry of Information and Tourism as regards news, pointing out that no news monopoly should be created at this ministry. He advised senior officials to put the news and information at the disposal of the mass media in the first place.

Further Statement

LD111952Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Telephone interview with Baqer 'Ameli-Tehrani, Iranian minister of information and tourism--recorded, interviewer unidentified]

[Text] [Question] Mr 'Ameli, the prime minister had a meeting with the members of the Union of Journalists today during which he proposed that the journalists and reporters formulate a draft press bill and submit it to the government. I would like to have your views on this, as the minister of information and tourism.

[Answer] This is a very timely and appropriate proposal; it would be very useful if our colleagues from the press could prepare such a bill. Earlier we began reviewing the proposed bill drafted by the previous government. In the course of the review, carried out by the committee set up at the prime minister's office and including judicial and other experts, two points emerged: one was whether it would not be better to prepare a bill in the form of a press code. At our meeting yesterday we reached the conclusion that a press law as such may not actually be necessary and that all we need to do is propose such reforms as may be appropriate today. So, we are open to suggestions so that any bill the government is likely to present to the parliament is prepared and formulated with the help of journalists.

[Question] Mr 'Ameli, in your remarks you mentioned reforms or amendments in certain cases. Could you specify these cases?

[Answer] Yes. One of the points we are currently considering is that under present system only individuals can apply for a license to operate a newspaper. However, various groups have told us they want to form companies to operate newspapers as licensees. In other words, the license would be given not to an individual but to a corporate body. This point does not exist in the existing press law, and it is necessary for us to incorporate this provision, so that individuals as well as corporate bodies can be granted a license.

The second point is that we want the journalists themselves to make a greater contribution in formulating the regulations governing their profession. In other words, any regulations necessary should be formulated by a corporate body--like the medical association, the bar association or the association of engineers--composed of the journalists themselves as laid down by their own rules and regulations. This is the second point that should be incorporated in future regulations.

[Question] Mr 'Ameli, these days we hear talks about freedom of the press. As the minister of information and tourism, what, in principle, is your view on the freedom of the press?

[Answer] Freedom of the press is laid down by the constitution. Any legislation we draft must guarantee and safeguard the freedom of the press. We will try, with the help of journalists, lawyers and experts, to prepare a bill that will safeguard and guarantee freedom of the press in the true sense of the word.

STATE RAILROAD RETURNS TO NORMAL FOLLOWING AGREEMENT

LD111442Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Following agreement between leading officials and workers of the Iran State Railroad concerning demands from the workers, as from today all passenger trains left for their destinations on schedule. All state railroad ticket offices are open for ticket sales on all routes.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK0914547 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has expressed the hope that the relations between India and China will improve as a result of his forthcoming visit to Peking. In an interview with New York television, Mr Vajpayee said he is hopeful that all outstanding problems, including the border question, will be solved amicably.

Referring to the centuries-old relations between the two countries, Mr Vajpayee said we can forget history, but geography could not be overlooked. India was the first country in the world to plead for China's admission into the United Nations; but the boundary question led to armed conflict between the two countries in 1962. He said the present position is that a large chunk of Indian territory is still in China's possession. The process of normalization of relations, which was initiated by the previous regime, has been taken forward by the Janata Party government.

In reply to a question about India's defense requirements in the context of acquiring new aircraft, Mr Vajpayee said India's security requirements are extensive in character and our armed forces must be in a position to defend the territorial integrity of the country. He, however, discounted any possibility of the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan in the near future.

Mr Vajpayee said that the acquisition of new aircraft by India will not have any effect on our relations with the United States.

JANATA GENERAL SECRETARY RESIGNS

BK1208107 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Nanaji Deshmukh, has again said that he has resigned as the general secretary of the party and there is no going back on the decision. He would remain as an ordinary party member and devote his full time to constructive activity.

PATIL TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT AGAINST MRS GANDHI

BK1012267 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Mr Verendra Patil, former chief minister of Karnataka, is the Janata Party nominee for the Lok Sabha byelection from the Chikmagalur constituency.

Announcing this at a news conference in New Delhi today, the Janata Party general secretary, Mr R.K. Hegde, said the party is not treating this byelection as a purely Janata Party affair because of the deeper issues involved. Mr Hegde said it is a challenge to all those people who have deep conviction and faith in democratic values and those who had suffered in various ways in their fight to preserve them. He said the party has sought the cooperation and help of all political parties and groups in particular and the people in general. This, Mr Hegde said, is to oppose the reemergence of fascist forces.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, Congress-I President, is among the candidates who have filed their nominations from this constituency.

BRITISH JAGUAR AIRCRAFT TO BE PURCHASED

BK061600Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The government has decided to replace the Indian Air Force's fleet of Canberras and Hunters by the deep penetration strike aircraft, the British Jaguar. A decision to this effect was announced in New Delhi today.

According to an official press note, a detailed contract will now be worked out directly with British Aerospace, a public sector undertaking of the British Government. An important feature of the contract will be that almost three-quarters of our projected requirements of the aircraft will be produced in the country. There will also be buy-back arrangements of items manufactured in India.

The press note says that the Indian Air Force has felt the need for replacing its aging fleet of Canberras and Hunters. Keeping the two objectives of defense and self-reliance in mind, the field of choice was narrowed to three aircraft--the British Jaguar, the French Mirage F-1 and the Swedish Viggen. The relative merits of these aircraft were evaluated at the professional level. The Jaguar meets the requirements of the air force adequately. Besides, it is the most economical of the three options. It has the most favorable delivery schedule. The Jaguar has an edge over the other two aircraft in the important characteristic of survival capability as it is the only twin-engined aircraft of the three.

SUBMARINES TO BE MANUFACTURED INDIGENOUSLY

BK071603Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that the government is already in touch with five countries for manufacturing a certain type of submarine indigenously. The countries are Sweden, West Germany, France, Italy and Holland. Mr Jagjivan Ram was answering questions at a luncheon meeting organized by the Press Club of India in New Delhi today. He said it will take some time for the government to come to a decision about its choice. Evaluation of offers are in progress.

Mr Jagjivan Ram made it clear that it has always been the government's policy to import the technology while also importing the equipment for the armed forces. The aim is that the equipment could ultimately be manufactured within the country. He said the country has the infrastructure to build submarines.

Replying to a question, the defense minister said that the decision to acquire Jaguar aircraft to replace Canberras and Hunters was taken after careful consideration. He said the government has been modernizing all the three services. There cannot be any let up in defense preparedness. India always believes in amity and friendship with all countries. This is particularly so in relations with her neighbors. India has even gone out of her way to meet the requirements of some of the neighboring countries, he added. The defense minister stressed the importance of research and development and said this will not be permitted to suffer for want of funds.

Referring to the differences in the Janata Party, Mr Jagjivan Ram said the process of integration is already occurring. There might be conflict at times. He asserted that there is no threat to the existence of the party.

PAKISTAN ASSURED ON PURCHASE OF JAGUAR AIRCRAFT

BK111127Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Vajpayee has assured Pakistan adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shani that India's decision to acquire Jaguar planes is not motivated by any desire to have air supremacy in the region. Mr Vajpayee gave this assurance when Mr Shahi met him in New York yesterday. Mr Vajpayee told him that the purchase of Jaguars was intended to replace the obsolete Hunters and Canberras in the Indian Air Force. He pointed out to Mr Shahi that Pakistan has Mirage aircraft and India has no equivalent to these military aircraft.

The Pakistan adviser had sought a meeting with Mr Vajpayee immediately after Mr Vajpayee's speech in the UN Assembly. The external affairs minister said that Mr Shahi told him that Pakistan has not yet decided to acquire F-5E aircraft from the United States. Mr Vajpayee has since left for New Delhi.

PAKISTAN

ISLAM PARTY CHIEF DEMANDS BAN ON BHUTTO PARTY

BK101357Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 10 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 10 (AFP)--Mian Tufail Mohammad, president of the influential Jamaat-i-Islam Party, a component of President General Ziaul Haq's civilian cabinet, today demanded a ban on the Pakistan People's Party of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

In a statement, he accused the Pakistan People's Party of disturbing law and order in the country.

Tufail Mohammad said the party should have been banned much earlier when martial law was imposed in the country last year after the overthrow of the Bhutto regime by armed forces.

Pakistani political affairs minister said last week the People's Party should be outlawed if it persisted in "vandalism."

A large number of People's Party members including principal leaders have been arrested since it launched demonstrations in some cities last month to press for release of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, awaiting the outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court against a death sentence passed on him by Lahore High Court last March for plotting political assassination in 1974.

CONCERN OVER INDIAN JET PURCHASE

BK111027Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 11 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Mr Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs and head of Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly, has apprised Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of Pakistan's deep concern over India's decision to acquire 200 Anglo-French deep penetration strike aircraft.

According to a report, during his meeting with the Indian external affairs minister in New York last night, Mr Agha Shahi told Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee that the acquisition of these sophisticated aircraft would spark off an arms race in the subcontinent and its responsibility would lie squarely with India. Mr Agha Shahi told the Indian external affairs minister that there was no reason for India to acquire these aircraft. He dismissed the Indian stand that Pakistan had already acquired F-5 aircraft from the U.S.